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Namibia Accord Is Said to Win Rebel Backing

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 13 (NYT) — Western negotiators have obtained approval of a plan for ending the 11-year-old guerrilla war in South-West Africa and bringing the disputed territory to independence as the new black African state of Namibia.

Representatives of the five Western countries — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — announced the accord in Luanda, Angola.

They have been meeting there with Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the guerrilla group that has been opposing South African control over the territory and its 900,000 people.

Last April, South Africa accepted the Western package proposals for a political settlement. But Mr. Nujoma withheld approval and broke off negotiations with the Western intermediaries in May after South African troops attacked a refugee and guerrilla camp in Angola, killing at least 500 people.

The guerrilla leader's acceptance of the Western plan was tacitly acknowledged in an announcement that the negotiators were moving for an early meeting of the UN Security Council to endorse the agreement. The terse statement, relayed here, said:

"After two days of friendly and cordial discussion, the parties agreed to proceed to the Security Council as soon as possible, thus opening the way to a just and peaceful settlement of the Namibian question."

Has Endorsements

The Western plan, calling for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and UN-supervised elections, has already been endorsed by Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, the African coun-

tries most concerned with a settlement of guerrilla fighting in southern Africa. The Western delegates therefore expect the Security Council to endorse the plan.

Apart from avoiding further bloodshed, a settlement of the conflict would be a major achievement for the West at a time of concern about increasing Soviet-Cuban influence in Africa. Mr. Nujoma's guerrilla group has received military support from the Soviet Union.

The territory has been ruled by South Africa for 58 years under a League of Nations mandate that the United Nations declared invalid in 1965. South Africa has maintained control despite UN resolutions denouncing the extension of apartheid to South-West Africa and condemning the continued South African administration as illegal.

Sanction Pressure

The five Western countries undertook their negotiating effort more than a year ago when African and Communist countries were pressing for sanctions against South Africa. The South Africans, in turn, sought to impose an internal settlement that would have excluded Mr. Nujoma's guerrillas and would have insured a government amenable to South Africa's continuing influence.

The Western plan provides for the withdrawal of South African troops, except for a residual force of 1,500 to be restricted to camps near the Angolan border, and a UN force of at least 5,000 to guarantee against interference and insure a free and fair election. A special representative of the secretary general would serve along with a South African-appointed administrator to supervise the transition to independence.

Said to Involve \$1.5 Million

An Arms Money Scandal Is Emerging in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (AP) — An arms currency scandal, believed to involve the swindling of \$1.5 million, is beginning to emerge here as the 6-year-old war against black nationalist guerrillas escalates.

Three men, including a former member of Parliament, appeared in court today in connection with alleged misappropriation of foreign currency intended to buy arms for the war.

Informed sources said that the case involves commissions of more than \$1.5 million in foreign currency earmarked for arms buying, but which went into private foreign bank accounts instead. Some of the funds came from neighboring South Africa, the sources said.

The scandal threatens to erupt into a major issue. International embargoes were imposed on Rhodesia after Mr. Smith, seeking to head off black rule, declared independence from Britain in 1965. The country is hard-pressed for the foreign currency it uses in clandestine arms deals.

Police Attack Crowd, Shops in Basque Town

RENTERIA, Spain, July 13 (Reuters) — Riot police went on a 45-minute rampage through this Basque town today, sacking shops and smashing windows, the mayor of Renteria said.

Mayor Antonio Gutierrez said that the 200 police had charged barricades erected by demonstrators and fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs to disperse the crowd. The demonstrators were protesting the killing of two persons, apparently by police, during recent street violence in the Basque towns of Pamplona and San Sebastian.

Mayor Gutierrez and Francisco Crusat, the town secretary, said that after charging the barricades the police used their rifle butts to smash shop windows and doors, and ripped entry phones from apartment blocks. Goods were found to be missing from shops, they said.

In Madrid, Interior Ministry sources said that the captain in charge of the police would be removed from his post immediately.

Two demonstrators were shot and wounded in Renteria last night by the paramilitary Civil Guard, who fired warning shots at a barricade.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sit in the Soviet Foreign Mission office in Geneva under portrait of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

New Session in Autumn

U.S. and Russia Fail On Arms Deadlock

GENEVA, July 13 (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators, laboring under strained relations, ended two days of intensive arms negotiations today without breaking the deadlock over a new treaty to limit strategic bombers and missiles.

However, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that "new ideas" were exchanged between him and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and that he hoped they would provide a basis "for narrowing the remaining gap."

They plan to hold their next high-level round of talks in New York in the fall, in conjunction with a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

"Decisions are not taken with the suddenness of a cloudburst," Mr. Gromyko said, explaining the slow pace. "Some of these things take time."

The key obstacles to a treaty remain the limitations to be put on the deployment of new missile systems and whether the Soviet backfire bomber is subject to treaty controls.

Asked about the remaining issues, Mr. Vance said: "We have not resolved either, but I think by these conversations we may have provided a basis" for future progress.

The negotiators' tasks are further hampered by disagreements over Soviet treatment of dissidents.

Mr. Vance, in a 35-minute meeting with Mrs. Anatoli Shcharansky, pledged that the United States will do all it can to secure the freedom of her husband. "Mr. Vance told me that everything will be done, that the U.S. government will not rest," Mrs. Shcharansky said after the meeting.

"Mr. Vance said that the trial of my husband is a violation of all human rights and commitments."

President Carter, Mr. Vance and others in the administration have condemned the trials and accused the Russians of renegeing on the human-rights provisions of the 35-nation Helsinki agreement.

Last night, Mr. Vance gave Mr. Gromyko a message from Mr. Carter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that was critical of the alleged violation of the Helsinki accords. Mr. Vance delivered the note in private in an effort to keep the controversy from affecting the talks.

Tourists Stuck at Dutch Airport Find Bargain Fare No Treat

AMSTERDAM, July 13 (AP) — About 300 young Americans swarmed into Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport yesterday trying to get back to the United States on reduced-fare tickets offered by Pan American World Airways.

"This was supposed to be an inexpensive two-week vacation to Europe, but it's turning out to be a financial disaster," said James Collinwood, 25, a medical student from Providence, R.I. "I've been trying to get a seat for almost a week and all the time I'm stuck in Amsterdam it's costing me money I can't really afford."

A Pan Am spokesman said Tuesday that the airline had suspended sales for the \$50 one-way Amsterdam-Boston tickets because the waiting list had swelled to 2,500.

The passengers streamed back yesterday after the Dutch Civil Aviation Authority told the airline that a numbers system it had been using was not in line with standby regulations. "Now it's first come, first served," a Pan Am spokesman said.

The airline spokesman said it would be at least two weeks before the backlog is cleared. Airport authorities have set aside an area for waiting passengers to sleep.

'Ghost Ship' Tumbling After Position Switch Failure

NASA Aides Fear Skylab May Crash to Earth

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, July 13 — In the neon glare of Mission Control at the Johnson Space Center here, specialists who probably know more about space machinery than anyone else in the world are engaged in a fierce struggle with a ghost ship in the sky.

The ship is Skylab. Its third and last crew of three astronauts left it in February, 1974. Since then the 118-foot, 85-ton, \$1-billion space laboratory has been orbiting earth every 90 minutes, about 230 miles up, traveling five miles a second — the biggest ship put into space by man.

But a little more than a month ago, some unexpected things began happening to the space station, and now officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are confronted with the remote possibility that Skylab could be crashing to earth.

"We're cooling it for a couple of days and studying the hell out of this," said one official.

Chances Slight

Robert Frosch, chief NASA administrator, has said that the chance of a metal chunk of Skylab striking an American would be a million-to-one, but a NASA calculation states that, if the ship falls to earth, it would spew metal chunks along a track 3,000 miles long and 100 miles wide. Most of Skylab would burn and disintegrate in the earth's atmosphere, but an estimated 400 fragments could still strike earth, and the biggest could weigh about two and a half tons.

Fortunately, unlike the much smaller Soviet spy satellite that landed in Canada in January, Skylab does not contain any radioactive material.

But the possibility that Skylab will also fall to earth is so real that

the Air Force has studied ways of blowing it up during its descent.

Skylab's track of debris could strike anywhere in North America south of Vancouver, anywhere in South America, except its southern tip, and anywhere in Africa, Australia, or the Far East.

Scandinavia, Alaska Unaffected

The main areas where Skylab could not come down would be in the upper northern latitudes — Scandinavia, Alaska, for example. NASA officials said that 70 percent of Skylab's path is over water.

The trouble stems from a switch selector unit aboard the spacecraft which went on the blink about a month ago, causing the vehicle's attitude, or position, to change.

Skylab's problem still is one of attitude rather than altitude. At present it is tumbling in space at the rate of about one revolution every 30 minutes.

Space engineers in Mission Con-

trol, and at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama, admit that they are stumped. Skylab coordinator Robert Allen, who has been sent by NASA from Washington to study the problem, said, "We're going to let it drift for another week. We're not hurting ourselves by delaying."

Mr. Allen said that the only sure technique NASA has to save the Skylab is to send up the space shuttle orbiter next year, but that is extremely chancy.

In the last month, engineers have been trying to correct Skylab's attitude and reduce its drag in the outer fringes of space, thereby extending its life until sometime in 1979 when a space shuttle flight could visit it with a \$36-million package of rocket motors to save it.

The package would be attached to the rear of Skylab, directed by remotes from the shuttle, and boost the empty ship into an orbit 70 miles higher to extend its life.

Shcharansky No Longer Faces Death

Russians Give Ginsburg Eight-Year Term in Jail

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI) — Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg was sentenced to eight years imprisonment today after being convicted of charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

A crowd of local citizens outside the courtroom in Kaluga, 110 miles southwest of Moscow, chanted "Not enough! Not enough!" and "Shoot them all! Shoot them all!" after they heard the verdict.

And in Moscow, the prosecutor at the trial of Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky asked the court to sentence Mr. Shcharansky to 15 years imprisonment and labor camp instead of death by firing squad on charges that he was a spy for the United States.

[Earlier in the day a Soviet court imposed a 15-year term of prison and exile on a Lithuanian dissident, according to Associated Press.]

[Ending a four-day trial in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, Viktoras Pyatkus was convicted of anti-Soviet activity and sentenced to 10 years in prison and labor camp and five years of Siberian exile, his friends reported.]

[Like Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginsburg, Mr. Pyatkus, 49, was a member of the now-decimated "Helsinki" human-rights group formed in May, 1976, to report alleged Soviet violations of the human-rights provisions of the 35-nation Helsinki accords.]

Although the state prosecutor in Kaluga had sought a sentence of eight years imprisonment in a labor camp and three years of Siberian exile for Mr. Ginsburg, the three-man court dropped the term of exile.

'Ginsburg Helped'

The chief judge told Western reporters, "In view of the fact Ginsburg helped in the cases of Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov and it was done quicker we made the sentence milder."

The implication was that Mr. Ginsburg had given evidence against Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Orlov, another dissident. Observers saw this as a heavy-handed attempt to split the dissident movement.

However, as he ended his own defense, Mr. Ginsburg said he wanted to send his regards to Mr. Shcharansky.

Mr. Ginsburg closed his defense by denying guilt. "I don't consider myself guilty and I am not asking for leniency," Mr. Ginsburg's mother quoted him as saying.

"I am taking this last opportunity to send my regards and solidarity to my friend Anatoli Shcharansky," he said.

As Mr. Ginsburg was driven away, a small gathering of friends chanted "Alex, Alex, Alex" and tossed flowers at the van.

In the final day of his trial, Mr. Ginsburg, speaking very quietly and slowly for an hour and 40 minutes and looking ill, admitted that he had written documents about alleged abuses of human

rights in the Soviet Union, his mother said.

But he insisted that "all that is written in the Helsinki Group documents is correct," his mother reported.

No Leniency Plea

"I do not consider myself guilty, and I declined to ask for a lessening of the sentence," he reportedly declared.

A spokesman for the court confirmed that Mr. Ginsburg also "de-

nied there was any anti-Soviet motive or goal behind his activities."

Mr. Ginsburg's sentencing was witnessed only by his mother. His wife, Irina, was barred from the courtroom.

Dissidents outside, including Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, chanted "Let Irina in, let Irina in" for about 10 minutes, to no avail.

Mr. Sakharov told reporters, "This trial is a breach of Soviet law (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Arrives in Bonn for Economic Summit

Carter Defends U.S. Oil Record

From Wire Dispatches

BONN, July 13 — President Carter arrived here today in an upbeat mood, declaring U.S.-German relations are "very good and extraordinarily close" and predicting a successful economic summit. Before leaving Washington, Mr. Carter defended the United States against foreign charges that it had not done enough to reduce its oil imports.

In a break with the planned schedule, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met him at the Cologne-Bonn airport 20 miles from the capital. He was to have been greeted by the protocol chief, Jochen von Schoeller.

Mr. Carter's plane touched down at 9:28 p.m. after a seven-and-a-half hour flight from Andrews Air Force Base. The president traveled here for a two-day state visit to West Germany and West Berlin followed by a two-day economic summit with leaders of six other leading industrial nations.

He appeared determined to accent the positive, despite sniping from some allied leaders. He is "loaded for bear," said White House press secretary Jody Powell, using an expression meaning, according to U.S. officials, that he is well briefed for the summit meetings.

Foreign Critics

Before flying here, Mr. Carter refused to concede to foreign critics that the United States has not done enough to reduce oil imports.

"We don't expect to solve all the problems, but we expect to leave the summit with renewed commitment . . . to having a better future for our people," he said at a White House departure ceremony. "This is a sober time. It's one of reassessment, not one of discouragement."

It will be the fourth economic summit conference in four years, and the underlying problem will be the same as before — how to deal with the sluggish economic growth, high unemployment and serious inflation that plague much of the world.

Administration officials said East-West relations and the progress of disarmament talks were on the agenda for extensive conversations tomorrow between Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt. Mr. Carter also will visit U.S. troops stationed in West Germany. He will return to Washington Monday night.

Mr. Carter's surprise announcement today that the recent U.S. record on energy was nothing to be ashamed of appeared intended to head off criticism of U.S. energy policy at the summit sessions.



President Carter waves from the door of his helicopter.

One proposal before leaders of the seven industrial powers would commit the United States to stronger action to reduce energy imports in exchange for a commitment by West Germany and Japan to speed economic growth.

Other nations represented at the summit will be France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada.

It is hoped that the meeting will reduce the threat of a new world economic slump by adopting a coordinated approach to such sweeping problems as high inflation, unemployment, the decline in the dollar, energy problems, trade imbalances and other economic issues.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ambassador Softens Statement

Vance Criticizes Young Over Prisoner Remark

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 13 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that he has chastised U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young for asserting that there are "hundreds, perhaps thousands" of U.S. political prisoners.

Mr. Young, answering Mr. Vance and a storm of criticism in Washington, said he never meant that civil liberties were as restricted in the United States as in the Soviet Union.

In yesterday's portion of an interview he granted to the Paris socialist newspaper Le Matin, Mr. Young compared dissidents on trial in the Soviet Union with U.S. civil-rights campaigners, and he alleged that there were political prisoners in both countries.

He said today, however, "I know of no instance in the U.S. where persons have received penalties for monitoring our government's position on civil or human rights." And he said he had "never equated the status of political freedom in the U.S. with that in the Soviet Union."

In Washington, the House voted 293-82 to kill a resolution proposed by Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., calling for Mr. Young's impeachment.

Mr. Young read his new statement to the press in Geneva shortly after the House vote.

Met Twice

Mr. Vance, in Geneva for arms talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, met with Mr. Young last night and had lunch with him today.

Before lunch, Mr. Vance was asked by a reporter whether he had expressed his displeasure to Mr. Young last night about the remarks. The secretary of state answered: "Yes."

In a BBC interview today, Mr. Young, who is in Geneva for a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, said he is not considering resigning but would do so if requested by President Carter.

He also said it was "ridiculous" to focus on his political-prisoner remark in the context of the long interview he gave to Le Matin. Mr. Young made the comment at issue in the portion of the interview that dealt with the current dissident trials in the Soviet Union.

The ambassador's statement to-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Photo of Carter Bares the Wrinkles

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — U.S. government buildings and embassies soon will have a new, unretouched color photograph of President Carter to hang. The first official photo released 11 days after Mr. Carter took office was retouched. White House officials say.

The new picture reveals sagging skin, pouches under the eyes and four neck wrinkles. The 53-year-old president's hair is grayer, and the famous Carter grin is smaller, revealing only 7 upper teeth, compared with 10 in the first photo.

Mayor Pushes to Restore Economy

W. Berlin Bidding for Business

By Joseph Fitchett
BERLIN, July 13 (IHT) — This isolated city 110 miles inside East Germany has launched a broad campaign to attract new foreign and German companies and develop into a major European industrial and business center.

The new policy relies on what city officials describe as "normal economic incentives" and marks a shift in emphasis from a reliance on special support as a symbol of Western freedom and prosperity.

While counting on continued aid from West Germany, which provides tax breaks and nearly half of the \$5-billion budget, the new city administration wants to see West Berlin revive its economic vitality and recover self-reliance.

Berlin could become again a flashpoint of East-West confrontation if détente broke down, but most analysts here say that West Berlin must adjust. It is a city split by the Berlin Wall, but with West Berlin's access to West Germany historically guaranteed by land, air and canal corridors.

"Berlin cannot be a normal city, but it must survive and prosper by normal means," said Mayor Dietrich Stobbe. Since taking office a year ago, he has tried to disengage from knee-jerk ideological exchanges with East Germany. He has toned down appeals for patriotic assistance from West Germany, concentrating instead on practical steps to improve life here.

His predecessors focused on East-West tensions as the key to West Berlin's survival, often neglecting its economic needs.

The city of two million did not match West Germany's advancing prosperity; it grew shabbier and its population dwindled. It became top-heavy with old people — one of four older than 65 — and burdened socially with an influx of foreign workers. Its prosperity waned despite outside aid. Young West Berliners drifted away to West Germany; a poll last year indicated that 50 percent of the population would like to relocate there.

Changed Outlook

While it is too early to talk about a turnaround, there is a consensus here about a change of mood and outlook. Mr. Stobbe's determined but low-key manner has fostered a calmer atmosphere. Prussian-born and 40, he has become popular since he was picked for the job by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Balding and partial to casual dress, Mr. Stobbe has mended fences here for the ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals and has revived morale.

Although West Berlin is still the biggest of the West German industrial cities, with an industrial production worth \$10 billion annually, and gross income of double that figure, it had seven lean years, during which it lost nearly a quarter of its industrial jobs, saw its lead in labor productivity whittled and watched investment contract activity decline.

Now Mr. Stobbe is quietly predicting that the decline will bottom out this year, and that the number of jobs will climb back to the 825,000 he wants in a city inhabited by just over 1.5 million people in 1990.

Profit Motive

In acknowledging that West Germans are less motivated now by a feeling for West Berlin as a "national mission," Mr. Stobbe emphasizes the need for a realistic approach to the city's problems, based on profits.

To carry these ideas to the international business community, Robert Layton, 55, Berlin-born and former vice president of Ford Motors in Detroit, has just become the first head of the Berlin Economic Development Corp., business specialists recruited from private enterprise to expand industry in West Berlin and attract business.

Mr. Layton, who headed Ford in West Germany during its expansion in the 1960s, will be using his

contacts to hunt for foreign companies to start plants here and persuade others to "buy Berlin."

At the same time, he will work with the West Berlin bureaucracy — already the target of some shake-ups by Mayor Stobbe — to make it more responsive to business.

'Build on Money-makers'

He thinks the most productive first steps can "build on the money-makers" in the three traditional main industrial branches in Berlin: electronics, dominated by Siemens; the machinery and equipment firms like Babcock, building everything from turbines to locomotives; and the metal-working companies, which supply the auto industry firms like BMW, which just brought in a team of British specialists, for instance, to launch a new bicycle-building section.

To expand these sectors, Mr. Layton sees potential in West Berlin's nearly 200 research and development firms. "Cross-fertilization among existing plants to diversify" is one hope; another is to attract medium and small firms capable of rapid innovation.

For some investments, loans can be obtained at 3.5 percent interest from federal funds available here under the Marshall Plan.

In addition, West Berlin is counting on Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic government to channel West German investment here.

West Berlin's tax breaks are an incentive. West Germany allows income tax reductions of 30 percent for companies and individuals, a waiver of value-added-tax amounts to 0 percent of turnover and also accelerated depreciation accounting — plus a 25-percent grant on new equipment purchases. For U.S. investors however, the current tax ruling would eat into some of the profits, but Berlin-born Michael Blumenthal, the U.S. Treasury secretary, has promised to look into the possibility of an exemption for West Berlin.

Wants Conventions

In addition, West Berlin is bidding to corner a large share of the convention market. A \$300 million complex in the International Congress Center already has bookings for two years after it is completed in 1979. A surge in hotel building will add 3,000 beds, providing the basis for an expanded service sector and tourism.

The drawbacks remain formidable, even if West Berlin overcomes its "image problem" as a beleaguered city with an uncertain future. The difficulties include the shrinking internal market, the high cost of land and the comparatively high energy rates.

Most critical of all, Mr. Layton believes, is the shortage of skilled labor. If young Germans can be drawn here and trained for industry, then the jobs will materialize as companies are attracted here — just as prewar Prussian industry was drawn to Berlin by the hard-working labor force.

A key draw would be the availability of housing. The city has begun modernizing the old blocks of apartments that escaped destruction in World War II but had become seedy. The influx of foreign workers from Turkey and Yugoslavia and Pakistan has been frozen, too.

Then there are West Berlin's huge parks. A third of the city's 120,000 acres are woodland, and its lakes offer a long shore.

"Come back in a year," said Mr. Layton. "People say Berlin is worth the trip. We are going to make it worth anyone's lifetime."

Ambassador Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)
day said that the Le Matin interview "has been excerpted to give an erroneous impression of my views on the trial of Anatoli Shcharansky." Mr. Young said he was "fully in accord" with statements by Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance condemning persecution of dissidents in the Soviet Union.

Rhodesia Remark

In today's second part of the newspaper interview, Mr. Young suggested that the massacres of white missionaries in Rhodesia could be the work of "the camp of white Prime Minister Ian Smith."

Congress Praised

He said that the United States already has reduced oil imports, and he praised Congress for its handling of his energy legislation — a reversal of his former harsh criticism. "I have been pleased with what the Congress has done so far," he said.

Last April, he chided Congress for lack of progress on his energy legislation, saying "We have wasted 12 months of precious time." He also cited the "mammoth expense" of oil imports as contributing to a soaring U.S. trade deficit.



ANGRY TRUCKERS — In one of a number of truck blockades in Italy, drivers protesting checkpoint delays obstruct a passage in Courmayeur, near the French border, leading to the Mont Blanc tunnel. About 1,000 truck drivers were blocking the Brenner Pass into Austria, in protest of an Austrian transit tax, and a similar situation was reported developing along the route north from Tarvisio.

'Using Every Means'

Paraguay Tries To Strain U.S. Ties, Envoy Says

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 13 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert White said last night that President Alfredo Stroessner's ruling party is "using every means to tarnish the frank and sincere relations" between Paraguay and the United States.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since the arrest last week of opposition leader Domingo Laino after his return from meetings with U.S. State Department officials in Washington.

About 300 students demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy Tuesday night. Mr. White said yesterday that the incident was "officially sanctioned" by Mr. Stroessner's Colorado Party.

The official Colorado Party newspaper and radio station accused the Carter administration of meddling in Paraguay's internal affairs after Mr. White twice expressed concern over Mr. Laino's arrest.

Mr. Laino, 43, vice president of the Authentic Liberal-Radical Party, has been held for investigation of alleged links with extreme leftists since the day after his return from Washington.

He publicly urged U.S. officials in Washington to take stronger measures to halt alleged human rights abuses by the Stroessner regime, which has ruled here since 1954.

The Carter administration ended most military and economic aid to Paraguay last year because of the human-rights issue.

San Carlos de la Rapita, Spain, July 13 — The death toll in the explosion of a truckload of cooking gas at a camping ground here Tuesday rose to 144 today.

The official casualty coordinating office reported that 114 other victims remained in Spanish hospitals, most of them with critical burns.

But the final death count may top 240, officials said. "If 10 percent of the injured survive they will be lucky — and most of them will be blind," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, parliamentary leaders demanded an investigation into the transport of dangerous substances across Spain.

Published Confession
Sanya Lipavsky, a physician who once befriended and gave medical treatment to dissidents, published a confession in March 1977 saying that he had been a CIA agent, and he denounced Mr. Shcharansky and several Western diplomats and reporters.

Mr. Lipavsky looked Mr. Shcharansky in the face and told the court that Mr. Shcharansky's main goal was to change the Soviet social system.

Mr. Lipavsky and a string of other witnesses testified yesterday that Mr. Shcharansky, who became a leader in the human rights movement after he was denied permission to emigrate to Israel, "used every means, including the outright falsification of concrete events, to gain the reputation of a 'human rights champion.'" a spokesman for the court reported.

Mr. Shcharansky also was accused of receiving money from abroad "for his intelligence information and for the needs of his so-called 'civic activities,'" the spokesman said.

Latest Equipment

And while the contention that Americans are not directly involved in internal security as advisers is generally accepted, even by leading members of the opposition, it is also known that U.S. advisers helped equip the security forces, particularly Savak, trained their ranking officers and provided them with the latest police equipment.

Among U.S. supplies that helped the security forces quell recent demonstrations were 50,000 tear gas grenades, 356,000 gas masks and 4,300 handguns.

Savak is reported to have more than 4,000 career agents and more than 50,000 paid informants, who, according to government sources, have infiltrated not only opposition groups but also all ministries and most foreign missions, including the U.S. Embassy. "There are little shadows everywhere," an Iranian minister remarked.

Set up in 1957 by the CIA with help later from Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, Savak was managed at its inception by 20 officers retired from the Iranian military who, intelligence sources say, received special training at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va.

Spain Fire Toll
Rises to 144
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By Thomas W. Lippman
BEIRUT, July 13 (WP) — An air of anxiety and helplessness reminiscent of the worst summer of the civil war two years ago has settled over Beirut.

Lebanon's political leaders seem unable to come up with a formula for defusing the explosive military situation, and the patterns of Beirut life — which had been well on the way back to normal — have crumbled again.

Some Lebanese say that they expect a new round of full-scale fighting to erupt at any minute. Others believe that the latest crisis is petering out — but that the explosion is inevitable and has only been deferred.

It is hard to find anyone who foresees an early end to the torment.

Chaos Fared
Prominent religious leaders and politicians, for the most part the same men who were powerless to halt the catastrophe of 1975 and 1976, continue to go up the hill to the presidential palace at Baabda, outside Beirut, to urge President Elias Sarkis not to resign, fearing the chaos that might ensue.

Former President Camille Chamoun, the outspoken leader of Lebanon's rightist Christians, has urged Mr. Sarkis to expel the Syrian peacekeeping forces, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Chamoun, 78, appeared to Mr. Sarkis to drop his threat of resigning and address the nation on

\$18 Billion in 20 Years

A U.S. Export: Shah's Security

By Nicholas Gage

TEHRAN (NYT) — During the last 20 years the United States has sold more than \$18 billion worth of arms to Iran and has helped organize and equip a vast security system that gives Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi tight control of his country.

In exchange for that support, the shah has committed Iran to protect the vital routes out of the Gulf that supply more than half the oil used by Western countries.

In addition, the income from his arms purchases and the U.S. technology Iran buys means that the United States gets back almost \$2 for every \$1 it spends on Iranian oil.

These mutual benefits have forged bonds stronger than the U.S. ties with any other developing country. The relationship has been criticized sharply, both by domestic opponents of the shah and by Americans, some of them in Congress, who condemn his autocratic rule.

U.S. diplomats hope that some of the criticism will be stillled by a current liberalization program, which is said to include cessation of torture — long denied — of political prisoners, curtailment of the use of military courts, and improved prison conditions.

Big Demonstrations
Recently the shah replaced Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, for 12 years the iron-fisted leader of Savak, the secret police force, who built it into the largest of its kind outside the Communist bloc.

These changes have not appeased the shah's domestic opponents. More than 100 deaths have occurred in connection with big demonstrations since the beginning of the year in Tehran, Tabriz and the holy city of Qum. Mehdi Barzegan, an opposition leader, has said by way of explanation of the ardor to demonstrate: "When you see a little light, you can't stand the darkness any more."

The opposition credits President Carter's human-rights campaign for this "little light." But it blames Washington as much as the shah for the darkness that persists. "The shah can't remain a dictator without American support," said lawyer E.K. Lahidi, another opposition leader.

U.S. officials object that they are trying to encourage more liberalization and are not involved in internal security. Their response is accurate as far as it goes.

U.S. officials are trying to promote liberalization — but not if it conflicts with the shah's objectives. "Iran is too important for us to risk that," a diplomat acknowledged.

Latest Equipment
And while the contention that Americans are not directly involved in internal security as advisers is generally accepted, even by leading members of the opposition, it is also known that U.S. advisers helped equip the security forces, particularly Savak, trained their ranking officers and provided them with the latest police equipment.

Among U.S. supplies that helped the security forces quell recent demonstrations were 50,000 tear gas grenades, 356,000 gas masks and 4,300 handguns.

Savak is reported to have more than 4,000 career agents and more than 50,000 paid informants, who, according to government sources, have infiltrated not only opposition groups but also all ministries and most foreign missions, including the U.S. Embassy. "There are little shadows everywhere," an Iranian minister remarked.

Set up in 1957 by the CIA with help later from Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, Savak was managed at its inception by 20 officers retired from the Iranian military who, intelligence sources say, received special training at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va.

Spain Fire Toll
Rises to 144
SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, Spain, July 13 — The death toll in the explosion of a truckload of cooking gas at a camping ground here Tuesday rose to 144 today.

The official casualty coordinating office reported that 114 other victims remained in Spanish hospitals, most of them with critical burns.

But the final death count may top 240, officials said. "If 10 percent of the injured survive they will be lucky — and most of them will be blind," a spokesman said.

Meanwhile, parliamentary leaders demanded an investigation into the transport of dangerous substances across Spain.

By Thomas W. Lippman
BEIRUT, July 13 (WP) — An air of anxiety and helplessness reminiscent of the worst summer of the civil war two years ago has settled over Beirut.

Lebanon's political leaders seem unable to come up with a formula for defusing the explosive military situation, and the patterns of Beirut life — which had been well on the way back to normal — have crumbled again.

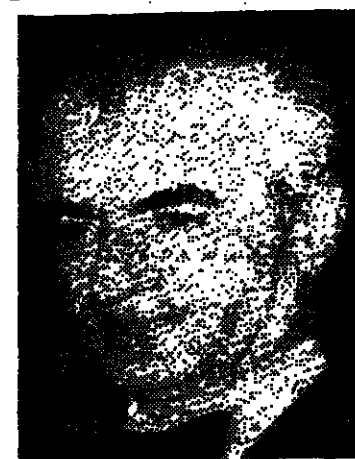
Some Lebanese say that they expect a new round of full-scale fighting to erupt at any minute. Others believe that the latest crisis is petering out — but that the explosion is inevitable and has only been deferred.

It is hard to find anyone who foresees an early end to the torment.

Chaos Fared
Prominent religious leaders and politicians, for the most part the same men who were powerless to halt the catastrophe of 1975 and 1976, continue to go up the hill to the presidential palace at Baabda, outside Beirut, to urge President Elias Sarkis not to resign, fearing the chaos that might ensue.

Former President Camille Chamoun, the outspoken leader of Lebanon's rightist Christians, has urged Mr. Sarkis to expel the Syrian peacekeeping forces, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Chamoun, 78, appeared to Mr. Sarkis to drop his threat of resigning and address the nation on



The Shah of Iran

and attended orientation programs at CIA headquarters at Langley, Va.

More Savak agents received U.S. training under police programs funded by the Agency for International Development, which spent more than \$2 million on "public safety."

Savak Torture
In the late 1960s criticism of Savak's methods, including torture of political prisoners, moved U.S. officials to end their assistance to the police and to curtail the number of Iranian security officers going to the United States for training.

Since 1973 the only policemen known to have received training are a score of narcotics officers.

However, more than 250 military officers are trained in the United States every year, and it is believed that some, particularly those attending counterintelligence courses, are affiliated with Savak. The new head of the agency, Gen. Nasser Moghadam, came to the job from the command of the intelligence branch of the armed forces.

Moreover, while American officials no longer advise or train the security forces, they exchange information with them. The Americans insist that this is restricted to drug traffic and terrorists whose targets may be Americans. Well-placed Iranian sources say that the information also deals with opposition movements and their leaders.

Plan a Meeting in Alexandria
Weizman, Sadat Discuss
Mideast Peace in Austria

From Wire Dispatches
SALZBURG, July 13 — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman had a three-hour meeting at an Austrian resort hotel near here today. Mr. Weizman said "we discussed various ways and possibilities for achieving peace in the Middle East." But he declined to disclose details.

A conference with Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gammasy followed Mr. Weizman's talk with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Weizman said he and Mr. Sadat agreed that "we will meet again in Alexandria (Egypt)," but he did not say when that meeting would be held.

"I will take the discussion [with Mr. Sadat] back to the Israeli government and to Prime Minister Menachem Begin," Mr. Weizman said.

Asked whether the conference of the foreign ministers of Israel, Egypt and the United States in London next week played a role in the discussion, Mr. Weizman said "it had a little bit to do with it."

Mr. Weizman was expected to return to Israel tomorrow. Mr. Sadat, Mr. Gammasy, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel and the other members of the Sadat entourage were also tentatively scheduled to return to Cairo tomorrow.

An announcement by Radio Cairo today that Mr. Gammasy had gone to meet with Mr. Weizman took observers by surprise because yesterday state-controlled media had said that Mr. Gammasy turned down a request by Mr. Weizman to meet before the London conference, which opens July 18.

Experts said the sudden change in Egypt's position could have been due to the emergence of new elements that made a Sadat-Weizman meeting necessary.

Israeli sources said earlier that the meeting could lead to the resumption of formal, full-scale negotiations that were broken off in January.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel is ready to resume direct peace negotiations with Egypt in El Arish, in the occupied Sinai desert, following the London conference, but the meeting is not yet definite. "We are ready for that, but I cannot confirm that it's been agreed upon by the parties," Mr. Dayan said.

With both sides still deadlocked over the question of Israeli concessions in the occupied West Bank, little had been expected to come out of the London talks.

News Analysis

Lebanon's Leaders Appear Helpless as Crisis Grows

By Thomas W. Lippman
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Mr. Chamoun, 78, appeared to Mr. Sarkis to drop his threat of resigning and address the nation on

"why you chose to relinquish your national duty."

[Mr. Sarkis threatened to resign unless all private armies in Lebanon were disbanded and the Syrian-dominated 30,000-strong Arab League peacekeeping forces were brought under his direct command.]

'Little Difference'
Privately, many Lebanese seem to agree with Bachir Gemayel, military boss of the Christian Phalangist militia, who told a Paris newspaper that it made little difference whether Mr. Sarkis stays or goes because his government "has been disintegrating for the past two years."

Political observers say that the longer Mr. Sarkis leaves his resignation threat on the table, the less impact it has. The initial shock has already worn off with no sign that the Syrians or the Christian factions are going to make the concessions that would enable Mr. Sarkis to act effectively.

Syria has again issued stiff warnings to agree with Bachir Gemayel's "gangs." In the words of the ruling Ba'ath Party newspaper al-Ba'ath: "Those gangs have prevented the legitimate authorities from doing their duty. To this day the authorities have not been able to develop a formula for a national army free of sectarian fanaticism. The authorities have been prevented from presenting any national accord formula because those gangs want a sectarian formula, not a national one."

The Christians, led by Mr. Chamoun, are as defiant as the Syrians are determined. Mr. Chamoun has called the Damascus government a tool of Soviet Communism.

In that atmosphere, there seemed little prospect of a breakthrough as the speaker of the Lebanese Parliament, Kamel Assad, went off to Damascus yesterday on what he called a "personal initiative."

Nor did there seem any realistic hope for adoption of a formula drafted by some prominent Christians — including newspaper publisher Ghassan Tueni and Mr. Gemayel's brother, Amin — that reportedly calls for the militias to get their weapons off the streets of East Beirut and the Syrians to pull back from the Christian area after a period of calm.

"Everybody went too far," a Lebanese observer said. "The Syrians went too far in their shelling of East Beirut. Sarkis went too far in saying he would resign. The Christians went too far in exposing their connection with the Israelis."

As a fresh reminder of Israel's interest in the current situation, Israeli warplanes streaked across southern Lebanon yesterday — creating sonic booms over the port of Sidon.

Division Fared
But there is a corollary to the fear of Israeli intervention — a deep-seated concern that if the Syrians let up on the Christian factions, the Christian leadership will

push for outright partition of the country.

"They will declare their own state, you watch," a Moslem government official said of the Christians. "They have lost a lot of their territory in the northeast, but they will still do it."

Meanwhile, all flights out of Lebanon are fully booked. The capital is again a divided city, with only a determined few willing to risk sniper fire to cross from the Moslem to Christian side or back. Government ministries on the Moslem side are functioning fitfully — those on the Christian side not at all.

Postal service has been out for nearly two weeks. Telephone lines were cut. Water and electric supplies have been erratic, and a heat wave has left the city breathless. The main banks are closed, as is the port.

Public transit is at a halt. It is hard to say when it will be restored, since the Christian militias used many bright new postwar buses as roadblocks during the fighting, and they are now only burned out shells.

The government has only now begun to assess the extent of the economic blow dealt to Lebanon by this latest round of fighting — the second economic punch to what was supposed to be recovery year.

The first was the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, which destroyed houses, shops and orchards and drove thousands of refugees from their homes.

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4 U.S. Legislators Seen Guilty In House Probe of Korea Affair

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The House ethics committee announced today that it has reason to believe four congressmen committed ethics violations in the Korean affair and that two former congressmen committed perjury.

The committee did not name the two former congressmen, but reliable sources said they are former Reps. Nick Galifianakis, D-N.C., and John Rarick, D-La.

The committee said those are the only present and former congressmen who warrant further proceedings for taking money from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, who has been accused of

trying to buy influence with U.S. congressmen.

Mr. Park testified that he gave about \$850,000 to 30 House members, including 13 still in the House, only as a rice exporter and not as an agent trying to buy influence for Seoul.

The committee in effect cleared nine current congressmen and also House Speaker Thomas O'Neill. It said that Rep. O'Neill's only "questionable impropriety" is to accept two parties in his honor paid for by Tongsun Park.

Confirming what had already been widely reported, the committee announced that it is conducting

formal proceedings to determine if the House should punish:

- Former Democratic Whip John McFall of California, for allegedly converting a \$4,000 contribution from Mr. Park to his own use "under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his government duties."
- Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., for allegedly converting a \$1,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park to his personal use and then denying to committee investigators under oath that he had taken the money.
- Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J., for allegedly violating New Jersey state law by giving the Middlesex County Democratic Organization contributions as his own when it was Tongsun Park's money.
- Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., for allegedly making a willful false statement that he received nothing of value from Mr. Park when Mr. Park says that he gave Rep. Wilson \$1,000 as a wedding gift.

Central Figure

All have acknowledged taking money from Mr. Park, a central figure in an investigation of alleged influence buying by the South Korean government.

The allegations are the product of committee investigations led by special counsel Leon Jaworski. Committee members now must hold their proceedings, which could include public hearings, to determine whether the charges are true and whether punishment should be recommended to the House.

Punishment could range from reprimand to expulsion. The congressmen have 21 days to answer the charges.

Rep. McFall released a statement of allegations that the committee approved to initiate the formal proceedings against him. It alleges that he violated the law by not reporting \$3,000 from Mr. Park in 1974 as a campaign contribution, and that he violated a House rule by converting it to his use.

'Acted Properly'

Rep. McFall said, "I remain convinced that I have acted properly and completely within the law and the rules of the House."

Rep. Patten said the committee approved a statement alleging that he violated New Jersey law by reporting contributions to the Middlesex County Democratic Club as his own when in fact the money was Mr. Park's.

Rep. Patten denied the charges and said a former aide, Stephen Callas, has publicly acknowledged that he is the one who reported the contributions as coming from Rep. Patten.

Rep. Roybal has acknowledged that Mr. Park gave him a \$1,000 cash contribution in the office of former Rep. Otto Passman, D-La. There is a federal law against receiving such contributions on federal property, but Rep. Roybal has said the practice was common until recently and that he did not think at the time that he was violating a law.

Mr. Park testified he gave Rep. Wilson a \$1,000 cash wedding gift in 1975 when Rep. Wilson married a Korean woman. Mr. Park said cash is a traditional Korean wedding gift and Rep. Wilson contends that he reported it to ethics committee investigators.

Keng Visits Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 13 (Reuters)—Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao arrived yesterday for a five-day visit and affirmed China's intention of developing closer ties with Caribbean and Latin American countries.



BATTLE OF THE HEAVYWEIGHTS — Benny McGuire (left), 727 pounds, and his 747-pound twin brother, Billy, are no match for 6,000-pound Tagu, a 12-year-old Asian elephant, in their tug of war Wednesday at Marine World Africa-U.S.A. in Redwood City, Calif.

For Link to Racial Violence in South

An FBI Ex-Informer's Activities Probed

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT)—The Justice Department began an inquiry yesterday to determine whether Gary Thomas Rowe Jr. was involved in violent crime while he was a Ku Klux Klan informer for the FBI and whether he was helping to hide the fact.

The inquiry was ordered by Benjamin Civiletti, the deputy attorney general, after the two Democrats on the Senate Judiciary subcommittee drafting a legislative charter for the bureau told the department that they expected a full report on the matter.

The two senators, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and James Abourezk of South Dakota, said in a letter to the head of the department's civil rights division that because their committee was looking at the department's procedures for controlling its informers, it was intensely interested in receiving a full report.

In addition, the senators said that they wanted a report from the department on the methodology of the investigation, including a report on "those interviewed, the leads not followed and all areas inquired into."

Although he did not mention it in the letter, Sen. Kennedy suggested earlier yesterday, at a public hearing on the use of informers in criminal investigations, that he felt

the department should oversee such an investigation because the public might not have full confidence in any inquiry by the bureau itself.

Mr. Rowe, who was the bureau's chief paid informer in the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1960s, was questioned in connection with an Alabama investigation of the racial violence of those years.

Weather Curbs Urged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Most attempts to change the weather now involve small-scale cloud seeding to produce local rainfall, but there are forecasts that scientists within 20 years will be taking some of the strength out of hurricanes.

The Weather Modification Advisory Board, a 17-member non-governmental group charged by Congress with recommending a national policy on the subject, said that controls are necessary to insure proper weather modification in the future.

Numeiri Visits Saudi

KHARTOUM, The Sudan, July 13 (UPI)—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri flew to Saudi Arabia today for a short visit.

A-Arms Plants Outdated, U.S. House Panel Finds

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—A House subcommittee report says that several nuclear-weapons plants in the United States are using manufacturing equipment that is 20 to 30 years old and in need of replacement.

The report, by the intelligence subcommittee of the House Arms Services Committee, suggests that money for replacement equipment is being withheld while the Carter administration decides whether to produce neutron warheads.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly by half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

President Carter has deferred production of neutron weapons in hopes of winning arms concessions from the Soviet Union. But some congressmen are urging the president to go ahead with production of the weapon.

The report includes a December, 1977, memorandum from two subcommittee investigators being made public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outdated equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called appalling obscenities."

The investigators contended that the nation's future supply of plutonium

— a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

Says White Rule Aided

S. Africa Churches Urge New Policies by Investors

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 13 (NYT)—A church body claiming to represent more than half of South Africa's 26 million people yesterday urged foreign countries and corporations with financial holdings here to "radically revise" their investment policies in light of the bolstering effect that foreign investment was said to have had on the dominant position of the ruling white minority.

The South African Council of Churches, an ecumenical body representing churches claiming 15 million members, adopted a policy statement that went further than any legal organization in South Africa has done in counseling foreign investors to weigh moral factors before expanding their involvement.

Noting that "foreign investments and loans have largely been used to support the prevailing patterns of power and privilege" in the country, the group declared: "We urgently call on foreign countries and organizations, for the sake of justice, to revise radically their investment policies and employment practices in regard to South Africa in such a way as to benefit the total population."

\$20 Billion Invested

The statement, issued after a daylong debate at the group's annual conference, came at a time when foreign investment has become a dominant topic among opponents of the white government's racial policies. Foreign investment totals \$20 billion, including \$5 billion from the United States, and has been crucial to South Africa's economic boom since the end of World War II.

Despite strong pressures from some of the 70 delegates, including a number of influential black churchmen, the conference ruled out a call for an outright halt to investment. Spokesmen who attended the debate, which was closed to reporters, said that this reflected a prevailing view that the issue was a moral one, and should be left to individual nations and corporations to decide.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the black who is general secretary of the council, acknowledged that the formulation of the statement had also been influenced by legal considerations. At least three South African laws make it illegal to advocate racial economic pressure, and two of them provide a maximum penalty of death or life imprisonment.

South African law effectively blocks any large withdrawal of foreign funds.

Special Account Questioned

Sen. Talmadge Says IRS To Audit 2 More Returns

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service has decided to audit the income tax returns of Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., following a series of reports of financial irregularities, Sen. Talmadge acknowledged yesterday.

The Washington Star reported yesterday that the IRS would focus on a special office account that Sen. Talmadge, a 22-year Senate veteran, used to pay "official expenses." Through a spokesman, Sen. Talmadge said that he had been informed that the IRS would review his 1975 and 1977 returns.

The fund, which Sen. Talmadge considers personal, consists of honorariums, campaign funds and reimbursements from private groups and individuals.

Sen. Talmadge's personal accountant acknowledged that the IRS already conducted an audit of the senator's 1976 tax return, and concluded that he owed taxes on an additional \$5,907 in income.

Pocket Money Accepted
In May, as an outgrowth of a property dispute with his former wife, Betty, Sen. Talmadge, chairman of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee, acknowledged that he routinely accepted thousands of dollars in pocket money from his Georgia constituents throughout his public career.

That disclosure was followed by other accounts of purported irregularities in his personal and campaign finances, including the special account.

Sen. Talmadge has said that he pays income taxes on the honorarium and interest income in the account. He has acknowledged that his campaign committee transferred \$26,912 in campaign funds

to the special account, but the transfer was not reported as required in Federal Election Commission filings.

Aides said that the money was to reimburse him for personal expenses. Sen. Talmadge has said that he never diverted political funds for his personal use.

The IRS audit, the Star said, would be delayed pending completion of an investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics. The Star also said that the Justice Department was considering a criminal investigation into Sen. Talmadge's personal finances.

Judge Sentences Joan Little for Prison Escape

RALEIGH, N.C., July 13 (AP)—Joan Little, saying that she wanted to "get this over with," changed her plea to guilty yesterday while a jury was still being selected and was sentenced to six months to two years in prison on an escape charge.

Wake County Superior Court Judge James Bailey issued the sentence after a pre-sentencing hearing in which Miss Little detailed pressures she felt in prison and what she regarded as unfair treatment.

The new sentence is to run at the end of her current seven to 10-year term for breaking and entering.

Judge Bailey also ordered that Miss Little receive credit on her original sentence for time spent in custody in New York after her recapture Dec. 7.

Half of Neutron Weapons Can't Be Built, U.S. Finds

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP)—The Pentagon has found that, for technical reasons, it cannot, as it had planned, build neutron weapons to fit the most widely deployed NATO artillery piece, the 155mm-howitzer, government sources said.

Thus, if President Carter should eventually order a go-ahead for production of the controversial neutron weapons, the United States would build fewer than half the number originally programmed, the sources estimated yesterday.

Last year, the Pentagon included the 155mm-shell in the new neutron family of tactical nuclear weapons, which also included the 8-inch artillery shell and the Lance missile warhead.

Neutron versions of the 8-inch shell and the Lance warhead were designed, tested and ready for production by last summer, when the controversy over the weapons first became public.

Research on the 155mm-version was about a year behind that for the other two.

In numbers, however, the 155s were to be the major part of the neutron arsenal. There are 1,290 155mm-howitzers among the NATO forces in Europe. There are 450 8-inch guns and 92 Lance launchers programmed for Europe, according to published congressional testimony.

Research Stage

On April 7, when President Carter held up immediate production of the 8-inch and Lance neutron shells, the engineering research on the 155mm-shell was just being approved.

By that date, however, Department of Energy scientists, who develop and build U.S. nuclear weapons, had found that they could not miniaturize the neutron components to fit into the small 155mm-shell.

Therefore, the Pentagon says springing quietly approved building a new 155mm nuclear shell, but of the traditional fission variety.

The new 155mm and 8-inch shells are to replace almost 20-year-old nuclear shells deployed in Europe.

Carter Urges Extension of ERA Deadline

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—President Carter is urging Congress to extend the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, calling the March 22 deadline "an unnecessary barrier toward insuring more than a hundred million Americans their constitutional rights."

In a letter sent yesterday to the House Judiciary Committee, which may vote next week on an extension of time for the amendment, Mr. Carter, after expressing hope that three more states might ratify by the deadline, reminded Congress of its authority under the Constitution to extend its original seven-year ratification period.

Thirty-five states have ratified the amendment, which would constitutionally guarantee that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Four states have tried to rescind their approval, an action the Justice Department says is probably not legal but which Congress ultimately would have to decide.

Nations Refuse 'A-Stamp' Mail But U.S. Continues Sending It

LOS ANGELES, July 13 — Persons sending letters abroad have been advised to check the stamps that they are using. If one of them is a bright orange square depicting a stylized eagle and the letter A, do not bother to mail the letter.

The stamp, costing 15 cents, is legal, and has been since the U.S. Postal Service issued it in May. But foreign countries are refusing to accept letters bearing the stamp.

The reason: No cash value is shown on it.

The Postal Service is aware that the letters will be returned, but continues to send "A" stamped mail out of the country "as a public service," according to Caroline Murphy, public information officer for the Postal Service in Los Angeles. "We send them on and hope the (foreign) country will accept it," even though none will, she said.

Once the letters are returned the stamps cannot be reused, and customers cannot get a refund, she said.

The "A" stamps were printed under a denomination as a contingency measure while the Postal Service determined how to handle an increase in postal rates. Whether the rise to 15 cents would apply to all mail or only to business mail. The stamps would be usable at whatever rate was finally decided on.

The Postal Service plans to continue selling the "A" stamps until the government can print enough 15-cent stamps to meet the needs of first-class postage users.

Los Angeles Times

Republican Tax-Cut Plan Attacked by Carter Aides

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP)—The Carter administration launched a sharp attack yesterday against the huge tax cuts being proposed by the Republicans, an indication that the White House is worried the Kemp-Roth proposal may be catching on in Congress.

Charles Schulze, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the proposed 30 percent tax cut, phased over three years, would produce a "very overheated economy and an increase in the rate of inflation that could be enormous."

Mr. Schulze made his prediction in testimony before the House Budget Committee.

The Republican measure, proposed by Rep. Jack Kemp of New York and Sen. William Roth of Delaware, would cut taxes by \$30 billion next year, and by \$110 billion to \$120 billion in 1981.

Congressional Republicans launched major election campaign this week based on the appeal of the Kemp-Roth tax-cut plan.

'Recipe for Inflation'
Mr. Schulze said that the tax cut would increase buying power far faster than the economy could increase production. "Committing the federal government now to a tax cut of such dimensions is, I submit, a sure-fire recipe for inflation."

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, testifying later, also opposed the Kemp-Roth plan as inflationary, but sounded a conciliatory note on the administration's strong opposition to a cut in the tax

on capital gains, which is gaining increasing popularity in the House.

Mr. Blumenthal noted that while President Carter has threatened to veto proposals now being considered by the House Ways and Means Committee, "it is significant" that President Carter has not said that he would veto any change in capital-gains taxes. Capital gains are profits from the sale of assets such as homes or stocks.

Capital-Gains Compromise

One proposal, by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., would cut capital-gains taxes from 50 percent to 25 percent, and would result in a \$2.4 billion revenue loss to the Treasury.

A compromise worked out by Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., would reduce capital-gains taxes by \$1 billion.

The Jones proposal essentially replaces the \$20-billion Carter administration tax cut and "reform" proposal and replaces it with a \$15 billion bill containing tax cuts for middle-income families and small businesses.

In response to a question from committee chairman Robert Gaijano, D-Conn., Mr. Blumenthal said that the administration would not have its own capital-gains plan.

But Mr. Blumenthal said that he would be receptive to proposals that cut capital-gains taxes less than either the Steiger or Jones proposals, provided it did not give most of the benefits to persons with high incomes. He said that the capital-gains tax cuts would do nothing to stimulate business investment, a goal of the president's tax plan.

In Report by Pentagon Study Panel

More Authority for Joint Chiefs Urged

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP)—The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be given more independence and authority to increase the military's influence over defense policy, a Pentagon study panel said yesterday.

The panel, headed by Richard Steadman, a former Pentagon executive who chaired President Carter's transition team at the Defense Department, contended that the joint chiefs' voice in policymaking is muffled by conflicting obligations.

The joint chiefs' chairman, despite being the highest-ranking military officer, is empowered to do little more than pass on to the president and secretary of defense the view of the military leaders of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The panel argued that he cannot comfortably review the budget requests of the individual services and recommend to his civilian superiors the best way to cut them.

Missing Link

Also, since the legal chain of command goes from the president to the secretary of the unified commanders in the field, the chairman and fellow chiefs are often left on the sidelines when important military issues are decided, the report said.

The secretary of defense should designate the chairman of the joint chiefs as the secretary's "agent" for supervising the unified commanders and should assign him "a formal role" in planning budgets and arriving at other military policy decisions, the panel said.

To underlie the chairman's authority over such policy matters, the report added, he should be made a voting member of the Pentagon panel that reviews weapons proposals.

N.Y. Couple Avoids Divorce

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Marie Nini, 56, was admitted to Bird S. Coler Hospital yesterday to begin needed medical care. And she and her husband will not have to divorce to get financial assistance from the government.

The state — in the person of Gov. Hugh Carey — became involved in the case after Mrs. Nini's husband, Howard, 63, told reporters he feared he would have to divorce his wife of 36 years so that she would be eligible for Medicaid.

Assured by Carey aides that federal or state assistance was forthcoming, the retired truck driver said he was "quite relieved."

Mr. Nini took the issue to the public when he realized he could not cover anticipated medical bills of \$6,000 a year on his pension and Social Security income of \$800 a month and was informed that his income was too large to qualify for Medicaid.

Flaming Wire Kills 17

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 13 (AP)—Seventeen persons were electrocuted when they tried to put out a fire on a high-tension wire Tuesday at Kasriyabazar, 200 miles southeast of here, the Nepalese news agency reports.



A WRING AND A BEAR — All in all, there must have been better places to be than hanging by the ears from a clothesline in Kansas City, Mo., the other day, even for a teddy bear. Thunderstorms moved through the area, and Teddy and his companions got soaked.

ilias LALAOUNIS

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The Bastille and the Law

July 14 is a day that many nations — not France alone — hold in awe and respect. It was Europe's Concord Bridge, and like that skirmish outside Boston, the storming of a towered fort led to years of war, to terror and liberation, to a major change in world history.

Much of what followed the fall of the Bastille in 1789 seemed to have very little to do with that building or what it represented. Yet what the Bastille stood for was profoundly significant — and, in the light of current discussions of political trials it still is, for while the Old Regime embodied many evils — a government in which the king was the state; a land in which the nobility had special wealth and privilege; a medley of autocracy and feudalism, with a strong dash of the incoming capitalism, in which the people at large came last after royalty and the clerical and noble orders as the Third Estate.

Yet when the Paris mob broke loose on July 14, it did not direct itself at any of the royal palaces, the churches or the hotels of the highborn. Rather, they charged on the Bastille, that prison which was a symbol of the king's law.

Law had been a sensitive point within the French monarchy since the death of Louis XIV. The French judiciary had some quasi-legislative functions within their role of *Parlement*. True, those gentlemen represented an influential class of the educated and relatively wealthy, rather than the people as a

whole. True, too, the king could summon them to a "bed of justice" if they blocked his will, and order them to register his edicts. He could also send them, like any of his other subjects, into provincial exile or into jail with a *lettre de cachet*. But the quarrels of the judiciary with the throne had stirred up interest in the law and justice — and it was what the Bastille implied in terms of arbitrary royal command that, in effect touched off the French Revolution.

One can find parallels in the U.S. experience, which in the light of much of today's regional nationalism, might seem to be merely that. But the rebellious colonists, like the Paris mob, based their action on a theory of justice rather than simply a desire for local self-government. It was the "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God," to which the Declaration of Independence appealed; it was on bills of rights that most of the revolutionary governments were created and which formed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. And inasmuch as the ideals on which the republic of the United States and of the French republics were built are deeply implanted in the thought of today's politics, Bastille Day holds a meaning for Moscow no less than for France. Today, Marx has left a strong impression of economic materialism on those politics; Lenin and Mao on the ways in which economics can be introduced into the goals of government. But it is still law that provides sane and equitable government; still justice that is the ultimate objective.

U.S. Inflation Debate

Since the United States cannot agree on any other remedy to inflation, it seems to be drifting toward a recession. It is not that recession is a notably efficient countermeasure. A general economic slowdown is likely to send the unemployment rate up somewhat faster than it brings the inflation rate down. Nor is a recession the only choice. But the other possibilities are complex and controversial.

Congress is now in the process of deciding what to do about the tax cut that President Carter proposed to keep the economy expanding. If there is no tax cut at all, according to the Congressional Budget Office, prices might be two-tenths of a percentage point lower by the end of 1980 than they would otherwise have been. But unemployment would be somewhat more than two-tenths of a point higher than it would have been, as Alice Rivlin, the CBO's director, told the House Budget Committee. Since two-tenths of a point means slightly over 200,000 jobs, that is hardly a negligible impact. But neither is it a massive or insupportable increase, compared with the normal monthly fluctuations of employment. In Congress, the interest in a big tax cut this year has been tepid from the beginning, and now seems to be fading altogether.

Why has inflation picked up since early this year? Mrs. Rivlin cited several reasons: A surge in food prices, the slide in the international value of the dollar, last January's increases in payroll taxes and minimum wages. To that list we would add the hugely inflationary settlement of the coal strike last March and, not unrelated to it, rising prices of coal and steel. Mrs. Rivlin made an important point about the nature of the current inflation when she observed that, when setting aside the possibility of further new shocks to the economy, it is possible to fore-

see only a slight reduction in the inflation rate next year. The reason is that prices and wages throughout the country will be moved up by the prevailing inflation figure, whatever that might be, as companies and their employees struggle to maintain the real value of their earnings. Each year's inflation tends to become the base for the following year's rate.

The recent acceleration has revived talk of mandatory controls on wages and prices, in the style of the Nixon program of 1971-73. If there is one thoroughly discredited idea in economic policy, it is that one. Mr. Carter has been absolutely right to rule it out. But if it's out, what's left?

The choices, to be candid, are not brilliant. Experience argues in favor of using a great variety of narrow and specific attacks. Since, for example, raising payroll taxes and minimum wages has contributed to this year's increase in inflation, Congress might want to reconsider — after the election — the laws that would continue to raise payroll taxes and minimum wages in the future.

One interesting new idea is a device known as TIP — for tax-based incomes policy — that would raise the taxes of a company that gave inflationary wage increases to its employees. The concept and its drawbacks are explored at length, incidentally, in the current issue of the *Brookings Papers*. The gravest of these drawbacks is that, as a practical matter, it would be extremely difficult to administer. But the present stage of the debate over inflation was accurately described by one of TIP's authors, Henry C. Wallich of the Federal Reserve Board, when he said: "Of course, nobody likes TIP per se. It is really a question of the alternatives. We are running out of good options and have to look at choices among unattractive ones."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Two Latin American Setbacks

This has not been a good week for the democratic process in South America. In Bolivia, last Sunday's presidential election, the first for 12 years, has been marred by fraud and intimidation designed to ensure the victory of the official candidate, Gen. Juan Pereda. In Guyana, where a referendum was held in May on an important modification of the Constitution, there have also been allegations of rigging of the results, which give Forbes Burnham, the prime minister, a free hand in making constitutional changes. The two countries do not have a great deal in common. Bolivia has a rightist military government that has been headed by Gen. Hugo Banzer since he seized power in 1971, while Mr. Burnham's Guyana, a member of the Commonwealth, claims to follow Marxist policies.

But both results illustrate how easy it is for a government in power to falsify voting fig-

ures unless there is some form of independent control. They show that, desirable as elections are in South America, they have to be treated with a good deal of caution. Lord Avebury, who was in Bolivia as a member of an international group of observers, described the election as being as crooked as a piece of barbed wire. In one sense, nothing has changed, since Gen. Pereda is not regarded as a forceful man, and Gen. Banzer is to remain as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. In Guyana, both the Peoples National Congress, Mr. Burnham's Party, and the People's Progressive Party, headed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, regard themselves as Marxists. The difference is an ethnic one, because the PNC is largely backed by Guyanese of African descent while the PPP is almost entirely supported by those of Indian descent. The effect of the referendum will be to enable the PNC to remain in power indefinitely. It is not a healthy situation.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1903

NEW YORK — An old superstition caused a delay of 11 minutes on the Lake Shore fast mail train yesterday when a black cat leaped up the steps of one of the cars, just as the train was due to leave. An official caught the animal and deposited it on the platform, whereupon the cat shot under the train and camped beneath the locomotive. "If the cat crosses the tracks I won't take the train out," the engineer shouted, but the animal was finally apprehended and the train left for New York.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1928

PARIS — The last Fourth of July illustrated anew the kinship born of freedom and of comradeship in struggles for the right and of the great republics, the United States and France, to obtain their liberty. Today the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille will further mark this spiritual union, through the heartfelt participation of Americans in the French celebration of the symbolic event. No 14th of July passes but that millions of Americans feel its glorious significance and pay tribute to the heroism of the French people.



'Sit Up — Beg —'

Mideast: Gloomy Portents

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Can the meeting of Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. ministers in London next week revive the Sadat initiative? Is there life after death?

The portents could hardly be more gloomy for a diplomatic conference. Israel has formally rejected Egypt's peace plan, and an Israeli spokesman says "we are very pessimistic" about London. President Sadat, who has seen hope when few could, says he is "not particularly optimistic." U.S. officials who helped arrange the meeting hold out little prospect of agreement.

But there is no alternative to the London conference, if the process begun with such emotion last November is to survive at all. And so those who really want peace between Israel and Egypt must try to make this meeting, unpromising as it looks, a useful one.

Overlap

There is a way to do that — a traditional way of diplomacy. That is to put aside the more difficult questions and talk about areas in which the ideas of the two sides seem to overlap. Are there any such areas here? Despite the gloomy and truculent talk of recent weeks, I think there are.

Security is one point — a crucially important one — on which the governments of Israel and Egypt have indicated at least a mutuality of concern and perhaps an approach to understanding. It does not need to be said that security is central to Israel's thoughts about any peace arrangement. What is not so widely recognized is Egypt's increased sensitivity to that fact.

President Sadat has acknowledged Israel's special security concerns, and been very specific in discussing possible security guarantees. The Middle East News Agency in Cairo, reporting on a Sadat interview with Japanese correspondents on May 31, said the president "stated the measures which can be accepted by Egypt meet the Israeli security needs." The report said these measures could be summed up in six points:

1. Demilitarized zones on the borders.
2. A limited armament area.
3. The presence of the UN forces in the demilitarized zones.
4. The presence of early warning stations.
5. The peace agreement would state that the Aqaba Gulf is an international waterway.
6. After the peace agreement, the borders would be opened as well as the formation of a combined committee to supervise the implementation of the agreement.

Those points could obviously provide grist for useful negotiation. The time and place are at hand: next week in London.

Made Clear

Sadat has already made clear that he is ready to give a pre-eminent place to the security issue. The first paragraph of the peace plan he produced last week said a solution required consideration of "the legitimate security concerns of all the parties." What he needs to do now, through his foreign minister, is to move past the stage of newspaper discussion of concrete proposals and present them in diplomatic form.

In one other area the stated ideas of the two sides overlap to an extent that should make discussion worthwhile. That is the role of the Palestinians in the administration of the West Bank and Gaza beginning immediately after a peace agreement.

Both sides have spoken of an initial five-year period. The Israeli peace plan would be "subject to review" after that time, while Egypt's calls for a "transitional period not exceeding five years." And both say, in similar language, that an elected council for the West Bank and Gaza would run local administrative matters, replacing Israel's military government.

The idea of a locally-elected council was a vital feature of the 26-point plan that Prime Minister Begin offered at Ismailia last December — an underrated idea, I think, and one with far-reaching implications. The council would be chosen by all the people of the area. It would likely be a voice of their aspirations. It could become a factor in future negotiations.

Sour Mood

Even if the foreign ministers in London were to identify points of agreement in these areas, the differences would of course remain very large: on withdrawal, Israeli settlements and so on. The latest official Israeli comment is a discouraging sign of how sour the mood has turned. It was a lawyer's analysis of the Sadat plan that almost parodied lawyers interpreting a document upside down. Among other amazing suggestions it argued that Sadat was no longer offering a peace treaty. But if Israelis and Egyptians think about the alternative to getting their peace process back on track, it ought to focus their minds. Israeli officials are said to fear that failure in London would be followed by a U.S. peace plan. I see no sign of such a drastic step in Washington. But the reality

should be just as forbidding to Israel.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, who makes very few public comments, spoke last week of a "deep-felt desire" to return to Arab unity. He said Sadat had done his best for peace but unfortunately had not succeeded. The message was clear: abandon the initiative and go back to Geneva in a unified Arab bloc. For the foreseeable future, that would mean no peace.

WASHINGTON — With espionage, mysterious rays and rumors of a cancer epidemic as the principal ingredients, the long-running Soviet irradiation of the U.S. embassy in Moscow has become an infamous classic in the folklore of international dirty tricks.

Now, at last, we're on the verge of some clarity being introduced into this puzzling situation, thanks to a nearly completed, extensive health study of all U.S. personnel associated with the embassy over the past 25 years. Conducted by the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, the study — now in the final stages of statistical analysis — should finally settle the troublesome question of whether the Russians have been deliberately sickening the embassy staff.

New Round

If the results show that to be the case, then we're in for a new round of nasty contention. But if, as many specialists insist, the radiation is low level and apparently harmless, then it's worth considering how a few facts and a lot of hysterical ignorance have acquired an unjustified importance in an international relationship that suffers from all too many real problems. In short, the irradiation saga provides a disturbing illustration of how the bickering Soviet-U.S. rivalry tends to magnify points of friction and give credence to formulations that depict the other side as monstrous.

What's known about the irradiation of the embassy is that it persists, but there is no certainty as to why or to what effect. Nevertheless, there is no shortage of allegations concerning dire health effects on the embassy staff. Three former ambassadors are said to have died of cancer that was presumably contracted in the line of duty in Moscow. And two years ago, Zbigniew

Korchnoi's Gambit: A Pawn in Cold War

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — When Viktor Korchnoi makes the first move on Sunday in his "match of the century" against Anatoli Karpov for the world chess championship, he will be playing for very real stakes: a \$30,000 prize for the winner and the future of Korchnoi's wife, Bella, 47, and their son, Igor, 19, both hostages in Leningrad for the last two years.

It all started in July, 1976, when participating in a tournament in Amsterdam, Korchnoi, a Soviet grandmaster, decided not to return home. "I want to play where, when and with whom I want," Korchnoi, who will be 47 on July 23, said in rejecting the entreaties of Soviet sports, political and police authorities to return.

The day of his defection, Korchnoi who had twice reached the semifinals of the world chess championship, embarked on a new career. And braving several boycott attempts and a war of nerves initiated by his former teammates, Korchnoi begins his irresistible ascent, climbing the ladder of success one step from the top. His most recent battle was won over Boris Spassky, another Soviet grandmaster, but who resides in the West.

Nerveless

Korchnoi's last enemy is Karpov, 27, cold, nerveless, of working class origins, (while Korchnoi is the son of a bourgeois), faithful, obedient and who unhesitatingly signed a petition demanding Korchnoi's exclusion from international competition.

The antagonism between the two men is not recent. They have played several times and Korchnoi often refers to the strange atmosphere surrounding Karpov's victory in the 1974 tournament for the title that had been held by Bobby Fischer. Karpov beat Korchnoi by the smallest possible margin: 3 to 2, playing 19 draws in a total of 24 games.

Korchnoi's revenge may be at hand. Apparently, everything is normal. The site was chosen in a perfectly regular fashion. Seven countries offered to host the tournament and Baguio City, a mountain resort in the Philippines, was chosen. Baguio was picked by Max Euwe, president of the International Chess Federation, because it was the second choice of both Korchnoi and Karpov. The prize is a record \$550,000, three-fifths of which will go to the winner and two-fifths to the loser.

The number of games in the tournament is unlimited, with the winner being the one who first wins six games. The games will be

played on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, with special sessions held on the day following adjourned games. There will be only one day of rest, Saturday. According to experts, the tournament may last two or three months and 20 to 30 games may be necessary to designate the world champion.

Political Struggle

This "normal" state of affairs is only apparent, however. Karpov has declared that he refuses to consider the tournament as a political struggle against Korchnoi. But Karpov will not be the only adversary for Korchnoi at Baguio City in front of 2,000 spectators and with the world waiting for the results. The most ferocious foe will be the Kremlin, which considers the tournament a political battle where anything goes.

The Kremlin feels that Soviet prestige is at stake in the tournament and that everything must be done to prevent the title of world champion of chess — the Soviet national sport — from falling into non-Soviet hands, particularly into those of a defector.

And among the means available to Moscow to exert influence in the tournament, the most frightening one is the use of the KGB, in Leningrad. Korchnoi's wife and son have been refused exit visas three times within the last two years.

The situation today is even more complicated. To put an end to the harassment to which all children of the regime's foes are subjected in the Soviet Union, Korchnoi's son was forced out of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute. Thus he lost his student's deferment and may be drafted at any moment. That would mean no immigration for eight years. Three years of military service followed by five years of quarantine to "protect" state secrets.

Menace

Korchnoi is fully aware of this menace. On his arrival in Manila, he made public the text of a letter which he sent to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev pleading that his family be allowed to leave.

His wife and son are being held as political prisoners, Korchnoi declares. "This is inadmissible. But now, I must win, for after victory I will not agree to a return match unless my family is allowed to leave the Soviet Union. It may be our last chance."

Who will win this tournament — held in the shadow of a human tragedy — is by no means certain. But it is clear who already has lost.

A Microwave Delusion?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

Brzezinski, prior to his White House appointment, was widely quoted — though he now denies it — as saying that the Moscow embassy cancer rate is "the highest in the world."

Melodramatic

To add to the melodramatic aspects of this peculiar affair, the Defense Department some years ago consumed \$4.6 million in research aimed at determining whether the Moscow microwaves might have a psychologically disorienting effect on embassy staff members. For that purpose, the Defense researchers employed trained monkeys in a project called "Pandora," which included a subplot called "Pandora-Bizarre." The monkeys went about their surrogate diplomatic duties without impairment, but with the irradiation continuing, the concern has not lessened.

Though the purpose is unknown, repeated speculation links the microwaves to Soviet attempts to eavesdrop on the embassy or to efforts to foil the embassy's own attempts to eavesdrop on Soviet communications. However, with rare exceptions, the reported levels of radiation have been relatively low — 5 microwatts per square centimeter of exposed area, which, as the State Department points out to calm embassy staff fears, is half of the Soviets' own strict exposure standards and vastly below U.S. standards.

In any case, though the State Department knew of the microwave bombardment as far back as the early 1960s, it inexcusably concealed the problem from the embassy staff until 1975, when the levels briefly shot up to 18 microwatts. At that point, radiation-absorbing metal screens were installed on the windows, and the staff — angered and alarmed by both the problem and the department's duplicity — was given an explanation of the situation. Rumors then sprouted of an abnormal incidence of cancer, including a report by a physician who said that

the incidence of breast cancer was 40 percent above normal.

Omitted from those reports was the fact that many of those allegedly afflicted by the radiation had worked in parts of the embassy that were untouched by the microwave beams. That doesn't preclude the possibility of exposure, but it raises doubts. Furthermore, cancer is not an uncommon affliction, and shocked colleagues and attending physicians are not well situated to assess whether its incidence in a mixed and changing group is out of line with statistical norms.

Complex

The Johns Hopkins study, covering some 6,000 persons is a prodigious exercise in epidemiology, given the complex comings and goings of so many people over a quarter of a century. But when the results are in, it should be possible at last to apply some rationality to a situation that has long been an ugly mystery.

In view of the prominence that the case has acquired in horror stories of East-West relations, it would be desirable to know whether the sickness reports are accurate or are simply an example of intense political antagonism giving rise to delusory perceptions. And if the latter is the case, it is interesting to speculate on other delusions that may appear as realities in Soviet-U.S. relations.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The *Herald Tribune* cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Using 31 Pacific-Floor Seismic Detectors

Hawaii Station Tracks the Killer Waves

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU (NYT) — On June 12 at 10:06 p.m. Hawaiian time, sudden slippage beneath the Pacific floor 60 miles east of the Japanese city of Sendai sent tremors around the world. Buildings in Sendai collapsed, killing 21 persons and injuring 350. Subways in Tokyo screeched to a halt.

Joseph Zebro was on duty at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, operated here on behalf of 14 Pacific coastal and island nations. In seven minutes, arrival of the first pressure waves started recording needles on seismographs sweeping from side to side.

Fourteen minutes later, the first shear waves, so named because they move sideways relative to the direction of travel, indicated that a major earthquake had occurred.

Mr. Zebro summoned Dr. Eddie Bernard, the station chief, from his home. Teletypes linking the center to 31 seismic stations around the Pacific began to chatter, helping pinpoint the site.

Watch Declared

Dr. Bernard decided to declare a "tsunami watch," and teletype tape was punched, outlining the strategy for the far-flung stations. Of the 30 tide gauges of the system, three were in Japan. The two nearest were told to watch for ominous changes in water depths.

Dr. Bernard and his colleagues were mindful of what happened in 1896, when a quake occurred in the same area. It was a holiday and the beaches were crowded; the sea receded, exposing bottom never before visible, then returned with a vengeance in a tsunami, or giant wave, that mounted to a height of 110 feet. More than 27,000 persons were killed.

Now, the tide station nearest the recent quake reported only a six-inch change in sea level, and other stations detected no change. Forty-two minutes after the watch was proclaimed, it was canceled.

Evacuation Sites

In Hawaii, telephone books have maps of areas designated for evacuation under such circumstances. On the island of Hawaii, this also calls for moving residents above the ninth stories of high-rise buildings and tourist hotels.

Tsunamis were long called tidal waves, but the term is in disrepute because they are unrelated to tides, nor do they behave like conventional waves.

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COUNTDOWN STARTED — It isn't Cape Canaveral. And, despite the presence of several rockets, a moon buggy and the giant U.S. Saturn booster, the only thing being launched is a six-month show. It's Tokyo's Space Science Exposition, being made ready for opening.

U.S. Cites Risk to Concorde, Cosmonauts

Sun Flare May Send Earth an A-Show

By Malcolm Browne

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — About five days from now, a shower of nuclear particles caused by Tuesday's violent solar flare may reach the Earth, potentially endangering two orbiting Soviet astronauts and people flying in supersonic transport planes, a government astronomer reported yesterday.

The warning was made by Patrick McIntosh, an astronomer at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's solar observatory at Boulder, Colo.

The flare, which lasted about 15 minutes, produced the most intense burst of X-rays recorded from such an event.

When ground sensors at the Boulder observatory detect radiation higher than an acceptable level, the alarm is immediately transmitted to Kennedy airport, the spokesman said. If radiation should reach dangerous levels while the Concorde is in flight, she said, automatic sensors in the airplane signal an alarm to the pilot, who immediately drops altitude.

Flare Points Away

The initial burst of radiation from a solar flare reaches the Earth at the speed of light, within about nine minutes. The immediate effects of Tuesday's flare were not as intense on the Earth as they might have been, since the flare was pointed away from the Earth.

But such disturbances are often followed five or six days later by intense barrages of protons and neutrons, the mass particles that give atomic nuclei their characteristics.

Most of the particle radiation from the sun is stopped by the Earth's magnetic field, and satellites orbiting the Earth are normally within this natural safety barrier. But if the burst is sufficiently intense, "hard" particle radiation penetrates the magnetic field, causing showers of neutrons, protons and even entire atomic nuclei, such as those of helium. Equipment at the Boulder observatory can quickly detect the arrival of such particles, and the staff there is watching for a surge, Mr. McIntosh said.

Russia Notified

As soon as the flare was detected, he said, the observatory issued a warning, which was transmitted over the special line that the observatory maintains to the Soviet Union.

In another aspect of Soviet-U.S. space cooperation, Tass reported yesterday that joint experiments involving the U.S. space shuttle and an orbiting Soviet Salyut laboratory were "being studied."

Tass said that the experiments would draw on experience that the two nations gained in July, 1975, in the space docking of an Apollo and a Soyuz space vehicle, which included a meeting of their respective crews.

A NASA spokesman said yesterday that while the Tass report was substantially true, no specific joint missions were under consideration.

Meanwhile, Soviet-U.S. meetings on space cooperation, particularly rescues, continue at least twice a year, the spokesman said, despite the current chill in political relations.

350 Jaundice Deaths Reported in Bombay

BOMBAY, July 13 (Reuters) — About 350 persons died of jaundice here in the first six months of this year in an outbreak authorities said was caused mainly by contamination of the city's water supply.

Dr. M.K. Vaidya, chief executive health officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that 40,000 cases of jaundice were registered in Bombay hospitals between January and the end of June.

It said the risks are particularly serious for women under age 25 who have never had children, those with a history of the inflammation and those who have more than one sex partner or who frequently change partners.

The agency also warned that women who use intrauterine contraceptive devices run a risk three to five times higher than normal of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, which could leave them permanently sterile.

Chinese Herb Drug Touted for Malaria

TOKYO, July 13 (AP) — Chinese pharmacologists today claimed to have found a traditional herbal medicine which is a quick and effective drug against malaria.

The Chinese news agency said extensive clinical use showed that this *ching hao* (substance of apocynous wormwood) acted faster than chloroquine in bringing down fever and eliminating plasmodia in blood.

It is not yet known how much and what kind of preliminary work was done by Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards. But some scientists have transplanted test-tube mouse embryos into female mice, which then gave birth to what seemed to be normal litters. These offspring then fathered or mothered what seemed to be normal generations.

Mrs. A., it was explained yesterday, became pregnant by the same method after nine childless years of marriage. Said to be 32, she and her husband, a railroad man in his late 30s, saw consultant after consultant about her failure to conceive and were finally directed to Dr. Steptoe.

Dr. Steptoe's test-tube technique is not the same as cloning, which would create a child from a single cell of just one parent, with the aim of producing a duplicate of that parent. The recent book "In His Image," in which writer David Rorvik claimed to report a successful cloning, has been widely attacked by scientists as a hoax.

Dr. Steptoe's ethics were endorsed in a special session last week of the central ethical committee of the British Medical Association, it has been learned. Dr. John Lawson, the committee's secretary, said, "Used responsibly, the [Steptoe] technique offers no ethical difficulties for doctors" and could be "a valuable addition to the treatment of infertile women."

Some clusters of new cells were then implanted in would-be mothers, but in no case did the pregnan-

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A U.S. scientist has contended, "We must be very sure we are able to produce normal young by this method in monkeys," which are close in physiology to human beings, "before we have the temerity to move ahead in the human."

Preliminaries Unknown.

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Bars Unilateral Contribution

Senate Rejects U.S. Funds For NATO Construction

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The Senate approved a \$3.9-billion military construction bill yesterday after refusing to authorize any of the combat-construction projects for Europe sought by the Carter administration.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said that much of the \$375 million in combat-related construction requested for NATO is an alliance responsibility that should not be unilaterally funded by the United States.

The bill, for bases in the United States and overseas, also attempts to push the military toward accelerated use of solar-energy systems. It would require that solar energy systems be incorporated in all new family-housing units and in 25 percent of all other facilities placed under design after the legislation is enacted.

House Had Approved

The House recently approved a \$4.1-billion military construction bill authorizing most of the NATO projects. It does not contain a quota for solar projects. Differences between the bills will have to be worked out by Senate and House negotiators.

Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of NATO forces, told a House hearing recently that he is disturbed by elimination of the NATO projects.

"It will place in jeopardy all the enhancement programs that we have worked so diligently to put in place and especially the progress made this past year in developing a consensus to enhance our readiness," said Gen. Haig, who also is commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Wanted \$647 Million

The administration requested authorization for \$647 million in construction projects in Europe. As written by the Armed Services Committee and approved by the Senate on a voice vote, the bill only authorizes funding for European construction projects used for support of U.S. forces and dependents housing, schools, hospitals and maintenance and administrative facilities.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said that the committee, in making the reductions, took issue with who should pay for the facilities.

He said that they should be funded by the NATO infrastructure program through which the allies share the cost of facilities needed for the joint defense of Europe.

First Human Conceived in a Laboratory

British Await Birth of Test-Tube Baby

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — The world's first test-tube baby — a child conceived in the laboratory, outside its mother's body — could be born in England in two or three weeks, the doctor who plans to bring it into the world said.

A mother identified only as "Mrs. A." is scheduled to give birth to the baby by Caesarian section in a hospital at Oldham, northwest of London.

The child she is carrying is a product of her own ovum (egg cell) and her husband's sperm, joined in a laboratory apparatus because a defect in her fallopian tubes prevented the egg cell from being delivered to her womb.

After four days, the fertilized egg, which by that point had grown into a complicated aggregate of nearly a hundred cells, was transferred to the mother's womb for what her doctor hopes has been normal growth.

Years of Effort

A successful birth would cap a dozen painstaking years of effort by the doctor, gynecologist Patrick Steptoe, 65. Since the mid-1960s, Dr. Steptoe has worked on this effort with Dr. Robert Edwards, 52, a Cambridge University physiologist.

The news of the impending birth is sure to arouse debate about man's manipulation of nature. Many persons have asked whether humans are justified in taking a first step toward what might be a future test-tube race.

Dr. Steptoe's answer is simple. "All I want to do," he says, "is to help mothers whose childbearing mechanism is slightly faulty."

However, the expected birth has already set off what threatens to become a media circus in Britain.

The first disclosure of the impending birth was made in a three-page story in London's Daily

Express, which broke the story after its competitors, the Daily Mail, bought story rights from the future parents for a reputed \$750,000.

Many Bid on Story

The Daily Mail's purchase, according to another British newspaper, the Guardian, was made after "teams of reporters from many parts of the world" had bid on the story in what an unnamed health authority called "a gigantic international auction."

In a statement issued through the Daily Mail, which promised future "appropriate announcements" on its syndicated child, Dr. Steptoe complained about what he called the "regrettable" action by the Daily Express in disclosing the story.

"It must be recognized," he said, "that in the weeks ahead an atmosphere of total calm is vital" to the well-being of the mother and the child. He said any future announcements would be made through the Mail's syndicate, and he said that he and Dr. Edwards had urged the parents to make such a deal to relieve reporters' pressure on them and "to secure a financial future" for the child.

Sounding disgruntled, the Guardian complained that the arrangement threatened "to produce the very reverse of the privacy and calm which doctors profess to want for the birth."

Basic Concern

Among world scientists, however, the concern was more basic. A key question is: Can such a conception lead to a normal child?

Over the years, Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards reportedly were able on several occasions to fertilize human eggs with sperm in the laboratory.

Some clusters of new cells were then implanted in would-be mothers, but in no case did the pregnan-

cy continue for the full nine months or, it is believed, anywhere near it. The body, say medical scientists, usually expels organisms that would not be born.

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Preliminaries Unknown.

Contraceptive Users Misled, U.S. Charges

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration says women who believed that a popular new contraceptive suppository was 99 percent effective in preventing pregnancy were misled.

The agency said yesterday that Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals "overpromoted" the nonprescription suppository, Encare Oval, which has become popular on college campuses and among teenagers since it was introduced to the U.S. market last November.

The suppository foams when placed in the vagina, and is probably about as effective as other contraceptive foams and gels, varying from 71 percent to 88 percent, depending upon how carefully the directions are followed, the FDA said.

The agency said that the pill is the only birth-control method that is 99 percent effective.

The agency also warned that women who use intrauterine contraceptive devices run a risk three to five times higher than normal of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, which could leave them permanently sterile.

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATRES - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

FETE AL'ALCAZAR

REVUE ENTIEREMENT NOUVELLE

DINERS 21H SPECTACLE 23H

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10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m. SHOW

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Ballets - Animals

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Music

A Lifetime on the Trail Of the Complete Haydn

By Joseph McClellan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — "There is no *Gesamtausgabe*," said Mr. Cooper, the piano teacher, and at that moment the outline of a life's work was born in the mind of 13-year-old Rob Landon.

In the 39 years since he asked his teacher, "What's a *Gesamtausgabe*?" the search to create one has led H.C. Robbins Landon into the dank cellars of Hungarian castles, obscure libraries, auctions and antiquarian bookstores — even into monasteries, where he has joyfully leafed through the wine-stained manuscript pages of a 200-year-old string quartet.

"Complete works," answered Cooper. "You know, like the complete works of Shakespeare. They have a *Gesamtausgabe* for Bach and one for Beethoven — even one for Mendelssohn, but none for Haydn."

It was 1939, in the small Massachusetts town of Lancaster, where Landon grew up. The boy was wondering what he would do with his life, and in answer his teacher played him Sir Thomas Beecham's recording of Haydn's Symphony No. 93. Landon was overwhelmed by the music, and he could not help wondering: If this was No. 93, how many more were there like it? There are 104, he was told. (Today, through his efforts, three more have been discovered.)

Could he hear them all? Could he get a recording of, for example, No. 26? Cooper shook his head sadly. If he searched all the record shops of Europe, he might find recordings of about 20 of the Haydn symphonies. Most of the others had been unheard for nearly two centuries; they were unknown, unpublished and many were probably lost.

Single-Mindedness

This music should be available, young Landon decided, and he set out, with the single-mindedness of those who accomplish great things, to make it happen.

"I have been very lucky," said 52-year-old Landon during a recent visit to Washington looking back on the 13-year-old whose disciplined enthusiasm made him the most spectacularly successful musicologist of our time. "The Haydn phenomenon is something that will never happen again. I was in the right place at the right time to help it happen."

The right place was Vienna and the right time, as it turned out, was

1947. Landon managed to be there, but it was hardly a matter of luck. After World War II, he got to Europe as a music journalist, covering the European musical scene for a radio network, "a weird outfit called the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System."

Austria in 1947 was no place for a civilian, Landon quickly realized; it was an occupied country, still in a chaotic condition and suffering severe food shortages.

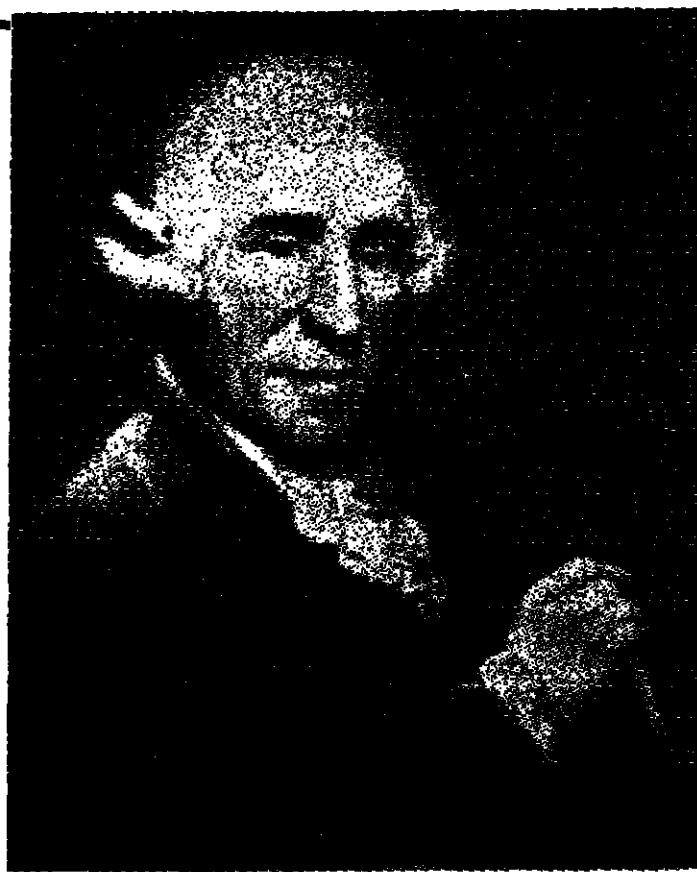
"They didn't want tourists and they didn't want musicologists," Landon recalls. "You couldn't live in Vienna in 1947 unless you had an acceptable reason for being there, so I decided to volunteer for the Army and they took me in like a shot. I was a private and I wore a uniform, but I enjoyed a sort of civilian status. I had to write a history of Mark Clark's Italian campaign — I suppose it's gathering dust now in some cellar here in Washington."

He started out with photographic equipment, bought from Army surplus, to track down and copy manuscripts. "The first thing I had to do was get the sources organized; until we found out what's there, what's genuine and what's spurious, we couldn't do anything properly. The second idea I had was, as soon as we got things going sufficiently, we would start a complete edition, which we did, and we would start our own recordings, because I wasn't going to try to talk those idiots at RCA Victor into it; they'd only say no, nobody will buy it. After two years, in 1949, I came back with our first tapes."

"The only people who were making LPs in those days were Columbia and I said, 'Will you process this?' and they said 'Sure,' they were delighted; they thought it was good for business. Then they listened and they said, 'You mean you guys are going to try to sell Haydn as a commercial operation?'"

"We issued the 'Nelson Mass,' which was a rave best seller; we issued the first recording of 'The Creation' and people wept in the record stores — hard-bitten New York sons-of-bitches with tears streaming down their faces; they'd never heard anything like it in their lives. And that was the beginning of this marriage between the LP and Haydn which has really changed the face of music history."

Part of the Haydn problem was the sheer volume of his work: 107



Haydn: Father of the symphony.

symphonies (one of which was discovered in the Library of Congress), 65 quartets, 62 piano sonatas, 45 piano trios, approximately 40 string trios, 60 divertimentos, 125 works involving the baryton (an obsolete relative of the cello), 14 masses, 4 oratorios, innumerable cantatas, songs and chorales, about 15 keyboard concertos and many more works, some of them lost.

Lost Concerto

"There are about 20 operas," says Landon. "We're still not quite sure how many, and for some of them we know only the title. We're still looking for a lost double-bass concerto that every double-bass player in the world hopes we will find. Besides the numerous concertos that exist, we know there are lost concertos for flute, for horn, for two horns, for cello and for violin."

Where does one go to look for a Haydn manuscript?

Some of the places are obvious, others surprising, according to Landon:

"Haydn's works survived principally, besides obvious places, like the Library of Congress, that collect them, in monasteries and the collections of the nobility of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and southern Germany — also in other

places but principally there. Particularly vocal works like the operas; if they survived at all, they survived in places like that."

Part of the job would have been impossible without Hungarian conductor Antal Dorati, who managed to record the complete symphonies in collaboration with Landon after two previous efforts (Landon's own Haydn Society and the late Max Goberman's Library of Recorded Masterpieces) had failed short. The complete set came to 48 long-playing records, issued by Decca in England, and London Records in the United States.

"The Americans were still skeptical about Haydn as a commercial venture," says Landon. "When they finally agreed to cooperate, one of their executives wired to England: 'We will accept your wallpaper music.'"

Since then, the Dorati set has achieved gold-record status, with more than 2 million records sold — a rare distinction for classical music and particularly amazing for such an obscure and bulky set. "As long as the industry was in the hands of those 19th-century-oriented characters, it was a typical vicious circle," Landon observed.

"They were never going to record any Haydn because they knew Haydn wasn't going to sell. When Dorati finished the symphonies, he told me, 'Now we will record the operas.' I told him, 'They won't take them.' He replied, 'I am the original man in the revolving door. I said, 'Don't you know the definition of a Hungarian? A Hungarian is a guy who goes in behind you in a revolving door and comes out ahead of you.'"



Landon: Father of Haydn symphony research.

Meanwhile, the *Gesamtausgabe*, where it all began, has been handed on to others. "The Germans are working on that now, and they're the ones who should do it. The volumes are coming out very slowly; they're very beautifully done and very expensive. It will take until the year 2000 to finish."

"My editions are scholarly, but they're not real critical editions with the full critical apparatus; they're really editions for performers. I didn't think we should wait that long for all this music."

Dorati was right. So far, Philips has released recordings of four previously unpublished Haydn operas. One of them, "Orlando Paladino," has already sold an amazing 40,000 copies, and a Hungarian company is beginning to issue competing versions.

Since cocaine is as illegal in Hollywood as it is elsewhere in the United States, with possession a felony carrying a prison term of up to five years, any examination of its effects on movies must often be shrouded in pseudonyms. The director of a recent expensive musical is said to have "snorted" coke routinely with his friend in her dressing room. An actor agreed to make a film in Europe only after having been reassured that his weekly supply of cocaine (7 grams) would be brought to him.

"If I didn't want to work again, I would let you use my name," said a skilled craftsman. He tells of the assistant director who was the conduit for the cocaine on his last picture — until he went out of his head and they had to lock him in his hotel room for a few days. The producer was on four or five different things. Whenever I went to talk to the producer, I didn't know if I was dealing with someone on Valium, someone on bennies, someone who had just been snorting coke or a rational human being. In the end, most of us were fired from a picture that was hell." The director of that picture was not on drugs, and it has been hugely successful at the box office.

There are, of course, some matters of public record. The actresses Louise Lasser, Linda Blair, Jennifer Huston, Gail Fisher and Mackenzie Phillips have been arrested on suspicion of possession of cocaine.

Many Said to Be on Drug Hollywood Questions The Cocaine Factor

By Aljean Harnetz

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (NYT) — The high that cocaine gives lasts 20 minutes and costs \$30. In Hollywood, where it has been the chic luxury drug for the last three years, a growing number of producers, directors and, especially, actors are now turning to it as their main energy source — even when they are working.

Unlike amphetamines, which it most resembles, "coke" is very subtle, and, for better or worse, according to a number of interviews with people in the industry, the creative decisions on a substantial group of recent motion pictures have been made under the influence of the drug.

One publicity man says he has just worked on two pictures in which the male star had a heavy coke habit. "Everybody walks in fear around coke. You're not relating on a human level anymore. If you ask a question, you never know where the answer will come from or what paranoia or tantrums the question will produce," he said.

Hal Ashby, director of "Shampoo" and "Coming Home," said: "I started using coke in 1975, at the point when it became epidemic in Hollywood. I stopped pretty quickly. I was making 'Bound for Glory' and I became short-tempered. I saw what was happening and stopped using it."

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Sharps and Flats

THE HAGUE — Ella Fitzgerald will head a list of all-star performers at the Northsea Jazz Festival from July 14-16 at the Congressgebouw. The first two days the show runs from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. and the last day from 3 p.m. to 1 a.m. She appears on July 15, along with Etta James (who played the Palace in Paris for the first time on Thursday), Stan Getz, Dizzy Gillespie, Buddy Rich, Gil Evans, Mary Lou Williams and Jon James.

The first day, July 14, will see Lionel Hampton, Art Blakey, Escher Pressley, Sonny Rollins, McCoy Tyner, Ray Bryant, Elvin Jones, Joe Albany and Arnett Cobb; the last day, July 16, will be Count Basie, Betty Carter, Oscar Peterson, Max Roach, Milt Jackson, Ornette Coleman, Clark Terry, Elbie Blake, Archie Shepp and Ross King.

LONDON — Mary Lou Williams and the Louis Stewart Quartet open at Ronnie Scott's on July 17 for a two-week engagement, and the Chieftains are at the Royal Festival Hall the same night at 8 p.m. Bob Dylan, winding up his European tour, will be at the Blackbushe Aerodrome, Camberley, Surrey, on

On the Arts Agenda

The 13th Festival de la Musique de Paris opens July 15 at the Maison de Radio-France with Theodor Guschlbauer conducting an all-Schubert program — Symphony No. 8 and the complete "Rosamunde" music — with the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique and the University of Paris-Sorbonne Chorus. The festival, which runs to Sept. 23, with almost daily concerts in Paris churches and other sites, includes an organ cycle, an international fortepiano competition (Aug. 28-Sept. 1) and the Third International Harpsichord Forum (Sept. 2-10). Among the visiting performers scheduled are the Prague Chamber Orchestra, the Symposium Musica of Prague, the Boston Camerata under Joel Cohen, Paul Badura-Skoda, Ely Ameling, and Raymond Leppard.

Noel Lee and Christian Ivaldi play a program of four-hand piano music July 14 in the 10th summer music season at the Orangerie of the chateau at Sceaux, near Paris, which continues to Oct. 1, with concerts Fridays at 8:45 p.m. and Saturdays, Sundays and holidays at 3:30 p.m. As usual, the program emphasizes chamber music, with a gala program of French music scheduled for Sept. 8 with the Loewenguth Quartet and Henryk Szeryng, violin; Francoise Doreau, piano, and Robert Sallis, cello.

Productions of Philidor's "Les Femmes Vengees," staged by Mi-

in almost every case, the arrest was an accidental by-product. Miss Lasser, television's Mary Hartman, made a scene in a Beverly Hills store and a vial of white powder was allegedly found in her purse. The house of Miss Huston, daughter of director John Huston, was searched because Roman Polanski allegedly committed statutory rape there. The house of Miss Fisher, secretary to Mannix, the television detective, was searched because the telephone company suspected she was using a device to avoid long-distance telephone charges. Eighteen-year-old Miss Phillips, of "One Day at a Time," was found semiconscious in the street by sheriff's deputies.

Only Linda Blair, 18, who at 13 played the girl possessed by the Devil in "The Exorcist," was deliberately investigated for cocaine. She was accused by the Florida police of being part of a drug ring. Michael Obinger of the Florida State Attorney's Office said Miss Blair had been arrested on a Florida warrant near her home in Connecticut. "She was charged with being part of a conspiracy to deliver or distribute cocaine," he said. "She is now fighting extradition in the Appellate Court in Connecticut."

In none of the cases resolved so far has the actress gone to jail.

Just Bad Luck

The actresses involved can rightfully attribute their arrests to bad luck, since large numbers of actors and actresses in Hollywood are rumored to have tried coke at one time or another. The drug is available at parties, although not in the gold bowls or generous quantities described in newspaper articles. Although cocaine is not addictive, its physical effects include a constantly dripping nose and damaged nasal membranes from snorting; two Beverly Hills plastic surgeons are said to do a handsome business in restoring "burned-out" noses.

But it is cocaine's psychological effects that are of most concern to the people who make movies. The question of whether the effects of cocaine on heavy users will reach out and destroy the movies in which they participate cannot yet be answered.

Yet, on a movie location in the Southwest, the male star was described by a co-worker as "crazed." The director tried to coax him onto the set because sunlight was precious on that location. The star had a tantrum, and the rest of the day went by without the actor's doing any work. On a location in the Northeast, the male star was peevish and belligerent. He lashed out at people on the set and retreated to his dressing room to sulk. Did their films suffer in adjustment to their paranoia?

Monte Carlo

GENEVA — Sir Charles Thompson is at the Popcorn Club every night.

MONTÉ CARLO — Sacha Distel is the feature attraction at the Sporting Club for the July 14 Grande Gala.

PARIS — The city has a new and needed jazz club, "La Chapelle des Lombards" (62 Rue des Lombards) near the old Halles marketplace. The club will feature two shows a night at 8 and 10:30 p.m. Jazz and reggae groups will be featured, with dancing after each show.

Disco-rock still is strong, at or near the top of the charts throughout the world. The best example of that is Britain's top single record for the week (sixth straight), "You're the One That I Want" by John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John. The top record in the United States: "Baker Street" by Gerry Rafferty.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Principal Issues Unresolved

GATT Trade Talks Adjourned

GENEVA, July 13 (AP) — The United States, Japan and the European Economic Community today adjourned their discussions on setting a basis for international trade in the 1980s — two days earlier than planned and without any apparent progress on principal issues.

U.S. negotiator Robert Strauss, Japanese foreign trade minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and EEC Commission vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp prepared to report to next weekend's economic summit in Bonn after adopting a joint statement essentially confirming the 1973 Tokyo declaration on which the 98-nation Geneva talks are based.

The statement was termed "a framework of understanding" containing "the necessary elements" of the envisaged agreement "as may be elaborated in further negotiations" between the trading nations that signed it — also including Canada, New Zealand and Switzerland — "and other participants" of the talks, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Negotiators Strauss, Ushiba and Haferkamp are now preparing their report for the Bonn summit from where they expect, in Mr. Hafer-

kamp's words, "a decisive impetus" for the future of the Geneva negotiations.

Busy Summit

However, Mr. Carter, Premier Takeo Fukuda, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the government heads of Canada, Britain, France and Italy will already have their hands full discussing energy, protectionism and calls for more economic growth in West Germany and Japan.

Setting a detailed future course for the trade talks in Geneva as well would be no easy task in light of the two-day time limit. U.S. officials and EEC sources have already predicted no striking decisions were likely to come out of the Bonn meeting.

The framework text also said its six drafters agreed to try and include commercial aircraft in the Tokyo Round. They pledged to seek "maximum freedom of world trade in commercial aircraft, parts and related equipment, including elimination of duties and to the fullest extent possible, the reduction or elimination of trade restrictions or distorting effects of other measures."

But on key issues that have posed the major difficulties so far — such as new rules to control export subsidies and compensatory, countervailing duties and restricting excess exports from specific countries, selectivity — the framework of understanding admits there is still no agreement.

Wheat Talks Fail

On agriculture, the question on what success of the negotiations eventually will depend, the six-nation statement says that "fundamental understandings" on the conduct of agricultural trade should be "based on a group of principles to be worked out."

The major trading nations adjourned their discussions the morning after a new attempt by the major wheat producing and consuming countries to regulate future wheat trade failed in Geneva.

Wheat talks were held in the interim committee of the recessed United Nations Wheat Conference, technically outside the Tokyo

Round. But an overall trade agreement, including agricultural trade, depends on agreement on the sector's central commodity, wheat.

The wheat committee decided to meet again in London in October. If it can agree on the elements of an accord, this could be formalized in the full wheat conference the following month, and incorporated into the Tokyo Round effort.

Union Bancorp Settles '73 Suit; Raises Net 61%

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (Reuters) — Union Bancorp said today an agreement was reached to settle a major portion of a long-standing suit in which U.S. Financial was seeking at least \$32 million in damages.

The company said it accepted the settlement to avoid the expense of continuing litigation, which began in 1973, and has made a net provision of about \$3.9 million for the matter. Union attorney Harold Marsh said the settlement "very substantially reduces" the company's exposure in the remaining litigation.

Union Bancorp	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	6.79	4.43
Profit	0.61	0.38
Per Share	0.61	0.38
Net Income	6.78	4.44
Per Share	0.61	0.38
4 months		
Revenue	12.87	8.59
Profit	1.16	0.74
Net Income	12.44	8.50
Per Share	1.12	0.73

Union Bancorp also announced directors will meet today to consider a definitive agreement on the plan to merge with Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. of London, for \$33 a share, or \$372 million. The plan, approved two days ago by Standard Chartered directors but still subject to approval by regulatory authorities, is expected to be signed in London tomorrow if approved by the California concern.

U.K. Firms Post Gains In Earnings

Imperial Group's Net Rises 11.2% in Half

LONDON, July 13 (AP-DJ) — Imperial Group's net profit, after minority interests and extraordinary gains, rose 11.2 percent to £58.5 million in the half ended April 30 from £52.6 million a year earlier, the company said today.

However, post-tax profit fell 3.1 percent to £47.5 million from £49 million despite an 11.5-percent rise in sales to £1.712 billion from £1.535 billion.

The diversified tobacco company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 2.25 pence. It added that operating earnings for the full year should approach those of fiscal 1977 and that net profit, including extraordinary gains, should be up from a year earlier.

Distillers Net Up

Distillers Co. also reported that post-tax profit rose 26 percent in the March 31 year to £79.8 million from £63.3 million the previous year.

Turnover rose to £876.1 million from £847.2 million.

Distillers, a Scotch whisky concern, declared dividends for the year of 10.90 pence compared with 9.91 pence the previous year and said a further payout would be made if the 10-percent limit on dividend increases was not extended past July 31.

MBB Profit Flat

MUNICH, July 13 (AP-DJ) — Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, West Germany's leading aerospace firm, said today net profit in 1977 was unchanged from the previous year at 10.1 million Deutsche marks although sales rose 10.4 percent to 1.8 billion DM from 1.63 billion DM.

The results were impaired by the development costs of the Airbus management board member Johannes Broschwitz said. MBB owns 65 percent of the 50 percent West German share in Airbus Industrie. Operating earnings rose to 30 million DM from 20 million DM, he said.

3 Ex-Officers From Franklin Indicted in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP-DJ) — A Manhattan federal grand jury filed a 15-count indictment charging former chairman Harold Gleason, former president Paul Lufing and former senior vice president Michael Carter of the Franklin National Bank with falsifying the records of the bank among other things.

They were charged with trying to hide losses of more than \$5 million, submitting false financial statements to Manufacturers Hanover Trust to influence that bank in an extension of credit of \$35 million to Franklin National and engaging in practices that acted as a fraud upon purchasers of Franklin New York Corp's stock.

John Kenney, administrative assistant to U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

Reynolds Metals	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	714.70	632.70
Profit	44.20	33.70
Per Share	2.31	1.90
4 months		
Revenue	1,320	1,180
Profit	33.10	44.00
Per Share	1.68	2.45

Teletype	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	621.40	524.60
Profit	65.80	27.60
Per Share	3.04	2.09
4 months		
Revenue	1,190	1,070
Profit	118.50	74.20
Per Share	9.04	5.62

Westinghouse Electric	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	1,680	1,530
Profit	74.81	64.00
Per Share	0.86	0.73
4 months		
Revenue	3,220	2,960
Profit	141.50	121.00
Per Share	1.62	1.39

Whirlpool	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	619.10	507.60
Profit	34.40	27.65
Per Share	0.95	0.76
4 months		
Revenue	1,100	948.20
Profit	59.61	52.51
Per Share	1.65	1.45

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Siemens Qualifies Sales Forecast

Siemens expects turnover in the Sept. 30 fiscal year to show an increase of 5 percent from the previous year, as long as its Kraftwerk Union unit makes its predicted 5-billion-Deutsche-mark contribution to overall turnover, management board chairman Bernhard Plettner says. Excluding KWU, turnover in the first eight months of the year was up 5 percent to 17 billion DM. But with KWU included, turnover was off 8 percent. He says company growth leaders have been data-processing and information systems with 30-percent growth and the telex sector with a 20-percent rise. Foreign sales were up 7 percent while domestic sales increased 3 percent.

Profit Off in W. German Chemicals

Earnings in the West German chemical industry fell some 25 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, the Chemical Industry Association reports. In the first five months of the year, chemical sales were about 1 percent below the 1977 period. Although it adds that turnover in May and June seems to have taken a turn for the better, the association foresees stagnate sales, at best, for the first half. Both earnings and sales were damped by continuing overcapacity, high labor and raw material costs, and

extraordinary competitive pressure caused by the appreciation of the Deutsche mark, it says, with price competition for mass-produced products especially great.

U.S. Airlines Elevate Merger Talks

Continental Airlines and Western Airlines are taking another step toward a possible merger as top executives of the two carriers have begun "exploratory discussions" toward a linkup that would create the seventh largest U.S. airline. In a prepared statement released yesterday, the two Los Angeles-based carriers also say they have completed a previously announced joint study and exchange of information concerning the possibility of a merger.

Fujitsu, Brasil Computer Firm Link

Fujitsu says it has signed a contract with a Brazilian computer firm to provide technical assistance and computer-related equipment. The amount of the contract was not disclosed, but Japan's largest computer maker says that under the deal signed in June with Edisa-Electronica Degidial, Fujitsu will award the Brazilian firm the exclusive rights to assemble central processing equipment of its small-capacity computer series in Brazil.

NYSE Prices Off; Money Supply Jumps

NEW YORK, July 13 (IHT) — After struggling to overcome an early setback, prices on the New York Stock Exchange settled for a small loss in moderate trading today.

After the final bell, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrowly defined M-1 money supply jumped \$4.9 billion in the latest reporting week while M-2 surged \$6 billion. Business loans at major New York banks fell \$225 million in the July 12 week, the Fed said.

Investors, normally cautious ahead of the weekly money-supply data, reacted adversely earlier in the day to Fed chairman William Miller's remarks on interest rates, analysts said. However, a steady stream of bullish earnings reports offset some of the weakness.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.17 to 824.76 and declines led advances 740-to-677. Volume eased to 23.61 million shares from 26.64 million yesterday.

However, prices on the American Stock Exchange were narrowly higher with the market-value index up 0.46 to 148.62 and the average price per share rising four cents.

Sterling Drug was the most active Big Board issue and gained 1/4 to 17 1/2. Texaco, second most active, rose 1/4 to 25 1/4. The company said today no definite conclusions can be drawn from data obtained so far from its drilling activities in the

Baltimore Canyon off Atlantic City. It added, however, that it will run tests to determine whether bydrocarbons exist "in commercial quantities."

Union Bancorp rose 3/4 to 25 1/4. Data Terminal Systems lost 1 1/2

to 33 1/4 after announcing plans to offer up to 500,000 shares of common.

Active United Air Lines lost 1/2 to 31 1/4. UAL directors will meet tomorrow to review proposals to buy new aircraft.

Price Rise in Wheat Seen

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — If U.S. grain production in 1978 turns out as expected, and forecast demand holds up, farmers may see market prices of wheat, corn and soybeans creep up significantly in the coming year, the Agriculture Department reports.

The projection was included in a new supply and demand report issued late yesterday by the department's World Food and Agriculture Outlook and Situation Board.

Although the report showed that leftover stockpiles of grain could decrease slightly from current levels, this will depend on final 1978 grain production and demand for domestic and export use. The department earlier in the week estimated this year's corn crop at about 6.15 billion bushels, down 4 percent from 1977, and a 1.8-billion-bushel wheat crop, off 11 percent.

Another factor involves farmers storing substantial amounts of

grain — especially wheat — for an extended period under the government's three-year reserve program. This has the effect of keeping the grain off the market in order to force up prices.

With demand projected to continue at a brisk rate, prices of the commodities are expected to improve from their depressed levels following last year's bumper grain harvest. For example, the "season average" farm price of wheat for the 1978-79 marketing year that began June 1 was projected at between \$2.70 and \$3.25 a bushel, compared with \$2.31 a bushel as the 12-month average last year.

The soybean reserve this Sept. 1, which is the beginning of that crop's 1978-79 marketing year, is expected to be 125 million bushels. If the crop and its demand materialize as projected, the soybean reserve on Sept. 1, 1979, might be about 145 million bushels.

Miller Sees Rate's Peak By End-'78

Defends Fed's Policy In Battling Inflation

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board today said he feels that while U.S. interest rates will rise this year, he feels they will peak out before the start of next year.

Chairman William Miller, in testimony to the House Budget Committee, said he hopes that the country is "at or near the top" in interest rates. He added that the long-term effect of the Fed's fight against inflation should have an impact in approximately 18 months to three years, although he noted that it is difficult to forecast when the Fed's actions of raising interest rates will take effect.

Mr. Miller, who heads the autonomous central bank, told the committee that inflation continues to be a serious problem and is itself a cause of rising interest rates.

He defended his agency's policies and asked Congress to cut public spending and give business tax incentives to increase investment.

"Mounting inflationary expectations raise the specter of possible speculative excesses, leading to a short-run explosion of credit and output, and subsequently to recession," Mr. Miller said.

Mr. Miller said the Fed intends to maintain the dollar overseas. He said the Fed's bridging actions since he took office have kept the dollar at about the same position it was four months ago. He added that there is no value to the United States in a depreciated dollar and the country needs to settle its twin problems of inflation and balance-of-payments deficits to restore the dollar.

Mr. Miller also indicated he is concerned about the increase in the M-1 money supply so far this year, which, he said, is running close to 8 percent compared to the Fed's target of 4-to-6.5 percent growth.

It is time to begin weeding out ineffective or outdated federal programs and to keep revenue limits in mind when considering new spending proposals, he added.

Market Closed
All markets, banks and businesses in France will be closed Friday, July 14, for Bastille Day.

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Allied Chemical	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	813.20	785.50
Profit	35.90	62.50
Per Share	1.27	2.23
4 months		
Revenue	1,536	1,466
Profit	65.80	76.10
Per Share	2.33	2.72

Burroughs	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	593.70	514.80
Profit	57.46	49.54
Per Share	1.41	1.23
4 months		
Revenue	1,100	957.40
Profit	90.95	77.93
Per Share	2.23	1.93

Charter New York	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	12.62	10.58
Profit	1.43	1.21
Net Income	12.61	10.49
Per Share	1.43	1.20
4 months		
Revenue	24.40	20.55
Profit	2.77	2.34
Net Income	24.40	20.55
Per Share	2.77	2.34

Chemical New York	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	29.25	25.82
Profit	1.84	1.77
Net Income	25.53	25.64
Per Share	1.59	1.76
4 months		
Revenue	56.89	50.10
Profit	3.59	3.44
Net Income	51.03	50.06
Per Share	3.19	3.44

Colgate Palmolive	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	1,040	955.99
Profit	47.70	45.20
Per Share	0.60	0.56
4 months		
Revenue	2,060	1,880
Profit	83.00	77.87
Per Share	1.04	0.97

Diamond Shamrock	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	423.00	381.70
Profit	37.30	49.89
Per Share	0.93	1.34
4 months		
Revenue	826.90	737.30
Profit	65.94	77.34
Per Share	1.65	2.06

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	692.70	647.00
Profit	52.80	40.30
Per Share	2.61	2.01

4 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,250	1,180
Profit	77.30	64.20
Per Share	3.81	3.19

Mead	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	590.80	452.50
Profit	31.33	27.58
Per Share	1.38	1.18
4 months		
Revenue	1,112	868.60
Profit	52.09	47.57
Per Share	2.24	1.97

Mellon National	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	20.38	16.97
Profit	1.04	0.87
Per Share	1.04	0.87
4 months		
Revenue	40.08	33.69
Profit	50.61	50.61
Per Share	2.05	1.72

Owens Illinois	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	814.40	687.80
Profit	42.93	32.71
Per Share	1.48	1.12
4 months		
Revenue	1,510	1,370
Profit	52.06	50.61
Per Share	1.77	1.72

PPG Ind.	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	706.00	640.00
Profit	50.30	43.00
Per Share	1.60	1.38
4 months		
Revenue	1,350	1,220
Profit	85.90	78.20
Per Share	2.74	2.51

Raytheon	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	\$34.40	712.80
Profit	38.98	29.48
Per Share	1.26	0.96
4 months		
Revenue	1,600	1,370
Profit	71.59	52.52
Per Share	2.31	1.71

Republic of Texas	1978	1977
2nd Quarter		
Revenue	14.60	10.20
Profit	1.24	0.87
Net Income	16.30	36.92
Per Share	1.39	3.15

Tenneco Inc.

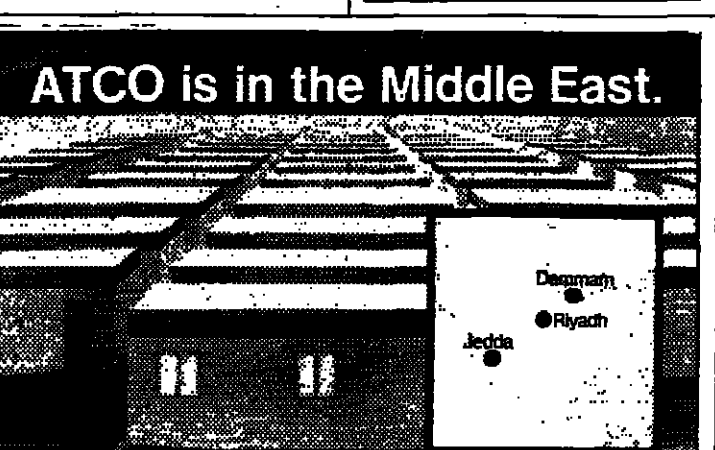


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M.H. COVEY, Secretary

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Holder of the above mentioned bonds are informed that the annual redemption instalment of Flux. 80,000,000.— due on August 14th, 1978, has been entirely satisfied by repurchase in the market of 1,600' bonds of Flux. 50,000.— each.

Consequently, a drawing by lot will not take place this year. The amount of bonds outstanding, after the amortization of August 14th, 1978, will be Flux. 720,000,000.—.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG
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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

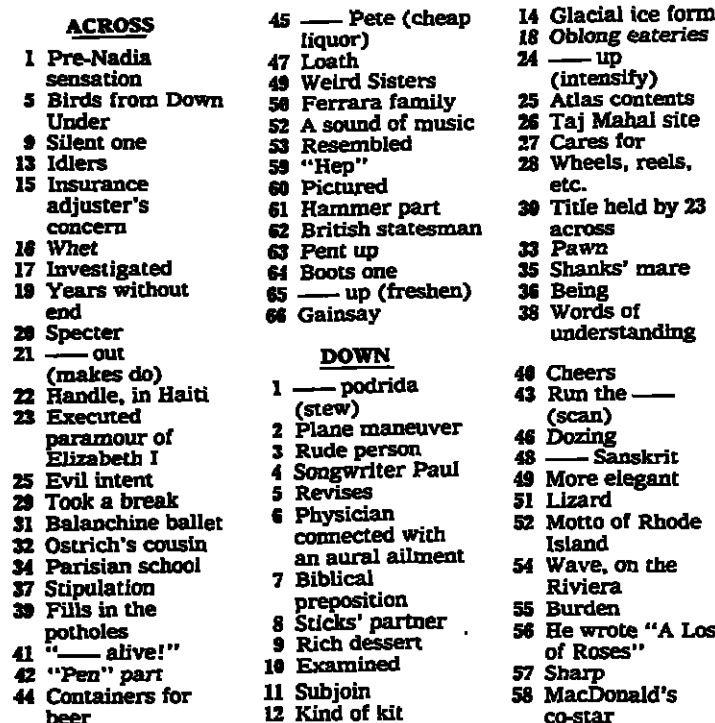
Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page) Any

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	MAKE CONTACT WITH	Source

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INT'L OPERATIONS	Excellent compensation package	Int'l operations.	Colorado U.S.A.	Negotia in bus. or related job exp.	Box EH-442, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 5-7-78
DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE	Compensative + benefits	Co. heavily involved in manuf. & distrib. health care products.	Assumed U.S.A. + travel	Min. 5 yrs. prior exp. int'l mktg. & sales mgmt. (health care prod.); knowl. L. Amer.; Canin. & Mid-East.	Box EH-384, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 5-7-78
VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF MARKETING	U.S.\$48,000 +	French Foods Co.	U.S.A.	Am. citizen; MB, Fr., Eng.; MBA or similar hgdgt.	Ref. 1 062HT, Bernard Kent Consultants, 1 Rue Danlon, 75283 Paris Cedex 06.	I.N.T. 6-7-78
AUDIT INTERNE	F.F.100,000	Société alimentaire (Wilde groups american possesst).	Bordeaux	Dipl. Et. Sup. de Commerce et specialise Gestion Fin. (IAC, ICG); int. fr., angl.; min. 2 yrs experience.	Madame Lipszyc, ref. 084177HT, Bernard Kent Consultants, 1 Rue Danlon, 75283 Paris Cedex 06.	I.N.T. 6-7-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER		Italian sales. of Int'l Group.	Milan	Qual. accountant; exposure to EDP systems; Eng., Ital.	Organisation of Publicite, 2 Rue Marigny, 75001 Paris.	I.N.T. 6-7-78
BANKER INDONESIA	Up to \$40,000 tax free	Financial institution based in Indonesia.	Indonesia	32-37; good general fin. knowledge & some exp. of overseas assignments.	I.R.T. Curtis, Career Plan, Gloucester House off Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1EG. Tel.: 01-24251775.	Financial Times 6-7-78
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER	c.£25,000 + car + allowances	4 major Divisions of one of Britains Industrial Giants	Tokyo Japan	Ext. exp. w/ develop. overseas markets; 30-45; skilled com. negotiators.	David Burns, Marston As., ref. 241, 70 Grafton Way, London W1P 5LN, Tel.: 01-3862051.	Financial Times 6-7-78
GROUP TREASURER	to £20,000 tax free	Major Saudi owned group (commercial vehicles).	Jeddah	20-35; pref. chartered accountant; min. 2 yrs. with medium to large sized group.	E.H. Simeon, 57440, CBL, Shadley House, Wade Street, London EC2V 7DD.	Financial Times 6-7-78
QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT Middle East	Up to £22,000 tax free	Coopers & Lybrand Middle East.	Abu-Dhabi	Qualified accountant.	Mike Cross, Abacus House, Gutter Lane, Chappiside, Lathom EC2Y 8AR.	The Economist 8-7-78
MANAGING DIRECTOR Saudi Arabia	U.S.\$68,000 negotiable	U.S. multi-national group. (Industrial Product).	Saudi Arabia + travel	Strong general mgmt. exp.; knowl. of mktg./sales ind. products.	Box N° 32,211, I.N.T., Kingsway House, 103 Kingsway, London W.C.2.	I.N.T. 8-7-78
MANAGING DIRECTOR IRAN	U.S.\$40,000 to 50,000 negotiable	U.S. multi-national group (Consumer Package Goods).	Tehran	Success. mngt., mktg. & sales exp.; previous int'l exp.	Box N° 32,210, I.N.T., Kingsway House, 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.	I.N.T. 8-7-78
GENERAL MANAGER Int'l Mktg.	Open	Large, well established U.S.-based manufacturing co.	Connecticut + travel	Plastic hckgd. des.; MBA advantageous; Eng. + Ger., Fr. or Jap.	Mr. Roy T. Elgarad, Canine Corp., 1700 East Putnam Ave., Old Greenwich, Connecticut 06870.	I.N.T. 8-7-78
VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS	Highly competitive compensation	Ophthalmic & Consumer Products Group	Rochester, New York	Strong general mgmt. abilities incl. previous direct exp. in int'l mktg. & fin.; 2 major lang.	Donald W. Lewis, Rausch & Lusk, P.O. Box 450, Rochester, New York 14602.	Wall Street Journal 11-7-78
LENDING OFFICER EUROPE	Commensurate with exp.	Shawmut Bank of Boston.	Boston + travel	1-3 yrs. exp. at officer level; nothingout; strong business dript. profile.	William R. Redman, Shawmut Bank of Boston, One Federal St., Boston, MA02110.	Wall Street Journal 11-7-78
LENDING OFFICER Latin America	Commensurate with exp.	Shawmut bank of Boston.	Boston + travel	1-5 yrs. exp. at officer level; Eng. + Spa. B/W Port; Strong business dript. profile.	William R. Redman, Shawmut Bank of Boston, One Federal St., Boston, MA02110.	Wall Street Journal 11-7-78

By Eugene T. Maleska



C F		C F	
ALGARVE	31 88	MADRID	31 88
AMSTERDAM	29 44	MIAMI	27 81
ANKARA	28 82	MILAN	29 84
ANTHERS	31 93	MONTREAL	23 73
BERUT	30 86	MOSCOW	28 80
BERGRADE	27 80	MUNICH	22 71
BERLIN	16 64	NEW YORK	27 80
BRUSSELS	30 84	NICE	25 77
SUCSAREST	31 88	OSLO	17 63
BUDAPEST	34 76	PARIS	32 73
CASABLANCA	22 71	PRAGUE	31 87
COPENHAGEN	14 59	ROME	21 88
COSTA DEL SOL	30 79	SOFIA	30 86
DUBLIN	20 68	STOCKHOLM	22 84
EDINBURGH	12 53	TEHERAN	35 86
FLORENCE	31 88	TEL AVIV	29 71
FRANKFURT	31 70	TOKYO	23 80
GENEVA	34 76	TUNIS	27 86
HELSINKI	14 59	VIENNA	24 80
ISTANBUL	31 88	WARSAW	20 68
LAS PALMAS	27 71	WASHINGTON	34 76
LISBON	29 73	ZURICH	33 73
LONDON	20 68		
LOS ANGELES	21 70		

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Y

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CARPH
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WABLY
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

REEWKS
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HALVIS
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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7-14

Guess you can slip out to lunch

WHAT BUSINESS MIGHT BE "LOOSELY" SPEAKING.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □" (Answers tomorrow)

A black and white cartoon illustration of a market scene. In the foreground, a boy with a striped shirt and a girl are looking at a large pile of dumplings. In the background, a woman is shopping at a stall with various goods, including baskets of fruit and a hanging scale. The artist's signature 'Kishan 7-14' is at the bottom.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WOMEN, say Frances and Joseph Gies, have been silent and unsung partners in Medieval history. They do not figure prominently in the politics, wars and revolutions of unimaginative historians, and even when they do, their roles are often distorted by the relentless misogyny of the Church fathers whose writings form an important part of the do-

It is difficult to understand the origin of this misogyny for the culture of the time seems inadequate. Anthropologists and psychologists have supposed, according to the authors, that men feared women's sexual functions or hated women because their mothers had failed to gratify their Oedipal longings. It is not clear why men should fear women's sexual functions any more than women should fear men's, and the Oedipal theory has always been an inadequate explanation. It might be that, in the infancy of civilization, every man who was not a king felt too threatened to be able to afford generosity, or was insecure enough to despise anyone

else. Ages, a peasant's wife, a city working-woman and an Italian merchant's wife, as well as a great lady, all abhorred their husbands.

These last words may strike some readers as being the least interesting of the lot, for their lives seem to have been passed in ceaseless political maneuvering and bickering, which were the lot of powerful persons in those days. It is a relief, after them, to read of women who were employed as ale-tasters because they were "sadd and discrete persons," or of those who ran country households, their husbands without the aid of machinery and still found time to whisper good advice to them in business and endearment in bed.

If women were to accept Freud's dictum that "anatomy is destiny," they might have a good deal of mischievous fun with it. If Simone de Beauvoir, for example, had a sense of humor, she might argue that childbearing is the basic mode for creativity, that housekeeping is the origin of all politics.

then as a psychological cushion. It is also possible that men envied women their ability to bear the burden of medieval ways better than they did. Fighting for your life is no frame of mind for falling in love.

The Virgin Mary, who was on the tip of every man's tongue, does not seem to have helped women's image very much. She was mother, sister companion and Eve, the temptress whose curiosity and boldness caused man to be expelled from Paradise. This, too, might have been part of man's ambivalence toward women: He might have seen her as pushing him forward, disturbing his inertia, ending his infantilism.

While Frances and Joseph Gine are not much given to such whimsical speculation, they are sufficiently learned in their field to supply many a quaint and amusing aside as well as a wealth of solid information. Even the illustrations, which are pleasantly curious, show taste and wit. Much of the credit for the liveliness of their book must go to the people it describes. In spite of all sorts of handicaps, women have succeeded in making themselves felt throughout history.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

**Robbers Foiled
In Art Theft at
Actor's Home**

MOUNT KISCO, N.Y., July 1 (AP) — Actor Hume Cronyn was handcuffed and locked in the basement of his Pound Ridge home while an armed man and woman attempted to steal his paintings and other art works, it was reported today.

They suffered their feet and their height to be measured before marriage; they put up with beating and bad-mouthing by St. Paul, who found them untouchable; by Aristotle, who called them a "deformity," by Thomas Aquinas, who described them as "defective and misshapen."

The church enjoined them to "suffer," not "enjoy" sex, and they were penalized for every deviation from the copulative norm when they were innocent enough to confess it. It was partly in this way that the convent came about; as an alternative to marriage; as an outlet for nonconformism; as an opportunity for women to perform and distinguish themselves with a minimum of interference from men.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SASH BUMP SOLO

Police said that the female robber had sized up the 14-room house July 5 when she posed as a prospective buyer and was given a tour by the real estate agent, if Patent Trader said.

The woman arranged to see the house again yesterday, this time with a purported architect. The pair pulled a pistol and locked Mr. Cushman, the real estate agent and the secretary in the cellar.

BRIDGE _____ *By Alan Truscoe*

By Alan Truscott

Four hearts is a sound contract on the diagramed deal for North-South, but not easy to reach. In this case they were aided by their opponents' bidding methods.

Once West has opened one spade, temporarily silencing North, the normal action for East would be to raise to two spades. Many players use one no-trump as a forcing response, but not by a passed hand. However, East-West had agreed to make it forcing in all circumstances, which accounts for the response and East's rebid of two hearts.

North was now able to make a takeout double, showing shortness in clubs and length in the other three suits. This enabled South to jump to game in hearts when East corrected to two spades.

When West led a low spade, South correctly put up the jack in dummy, since the odds were heavy that West held the queen. It was then an easy matter to discard two diamonds on dummy's spade winners and develop clubs. Everything went favorably and he made an overtrick.

As it happens, South would have survived if he had played low from dummy on the first trick, but he

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	2♣	Dbl.
2♣	4♥	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade four.

3 Tied for Lead After 2 Rounds Of British Open

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 13 (AP) — The incredibly difficult 17th, the famed "Road Hole," cost Severiano Ballesteros a double bogey and sent him reeling back into a tie for the lead with Ben Crenshaw and Japan's Isao Aoki in today's second round of the 107th British Open Golf Championship.

Ballesteros, the spectacular, 21-year-old Spaniard who has ruled European golf for two years, held a 2-stroke lead in this ancient event until he hit his tee shot out of bounds on the 17th. This caused him to plunge back into a tie with Crenshaw and Aoki at 139.5 under par.

Crenshaw had an extremely solid, no-bogey 69 in the mild, breezy weather. Aoki, a slender Japanese veteran who led the first round, putted his way to a 71. The bold Ballesteros, who plans a full-scale assault on the American tour next season, recorded a 70 despite his late difficulties.

It was almost as if Crenshaw, who played well in front of Ballesteros, had issued a warning. "There's a lot to be reckoned with out there," he said.

Crenshaw, as a boy, spent hours studying maps and diagrams of this centuries-old layout, the Old Course at St. Andrews, the birthplace and cradle of the game.

Famous Hole

Particularly to be reckoned with is the 17th, perhaps the most difficult hole in golf. It is 461 yards long, heavy rough on the left, out of bounds on the right. A corner of the old course hole intrudes into the fairway. A road runs along the right and bites into the green.

It's possible, as Scot Brian Barnes did, to putt off the green into a bunker. Bogeys, double bogeys and other assorted horrors outnumber pars more than 2-1.

Ballesteros was not the only victim. From the early lead, Arnold Palmer slashed his way to a triple-bogey 7 also with a ball out of bounds.

"I don't like the hole," he said bluntly. "It cost me the British Open in 1960. I played it 5-5-5-4."

He lost that title by a single stroke. But he returned and won the next two years, a string that helped revive the British Open as one of the world's four major tests of golfing greatness.

Longshots Do Well

One stroke off the pace were a couple of longshots, Australian Bob Shearer and Gary Cullen, a son of Britons who live in Kenya. The obscure Cullen, 23, who never has won a pro title, had the best round of the tournament, a 67. Shearer had a 69.

Defending champion Tom Watson birdied the final hole for a 68 that put him within 2 shots of the lead at 141. He was tied with Tom Kite on a double bogey victim on the 17th — Tom Weiskopf and a pair of Japanese, Jumbo Ozaki and Tsuneyuki Nakajima. Kite and Ozaki shot 69s, Nakajima 70 and Weiskopf 72.

"A magnificent 7," Palmer said derisively after his round of 71, had left him at 142. "I'd hit my tee shot left for a couple of holes so I decided to go right. I did. Right out of bounds," he said.

Nicklaus, who won his second British Open title in 1970, the last time this event was played at St. Andrews, let some golden opportunities escape him in his bid for a 15th major professional title.

He shot par 72 for 143 despite 2-putting every green, missing a 7-foot eagle putt on the fifth and taking a bogey after missing the green on the 17th. He left 14 putts hanging on the lip of the cup, and in addition to the short eagle putt, he missed seven birdie opportunities from about 9 to 13 feet.

Nicklaus Is Disgusted

"I'm not gonna win doing that," Nicklaus said. "It's as simple as that. I've got to make some putts."

Among the other leading Americans were "Ole Sarge" Orville Moody 69-142, Andy Bean 70-143 and John Schroeder 69-143.

George Burns, 71, Hale Irwin, 71, and Ray Floyd, 75, were at 144. Hubert Green improved to 70-148. Jerry Pate was 72-148. Johnny Jacobs



Tom Weiskopf blasts off 16th fairway.

ler shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was distracted by movement in the gallery before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional ball was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 5-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 6," he said in improving English. His four birdies came off wedge shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

Crenshaw 2 shots closer to his lifelong ambition: a major title. He has been close before, in the Masters and the U.S. Open.

Long Held Dream

"One of these days," he drawled, and let the sentence trail off. "Winning a major is all I've thought about for a long time. For the whole five years I've been on tour. Winning here, well it's a dream of mine."

He managed to handle the 17th only with some putting that has become his trademark. He holed from 25 feet going downhill for the par 4. It was the only green he missed. He got his first two birdies from about 15 feet and played a little chip shot to three feet on the 10th.

Steinbrenner Shakes Up Yankees

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP) — Owner George Steinbrenner today lashed out at his struggling New York Yankees, charging them with a lack of discipline and demanding that each player give 110 percent for the rest of the season.

"I told them I am not going to lie down and die like a dog and neither are they," Steinbrenner said after he addressed the players for the first time this season.

At the same time, Steinbrenner, Manager Billy Martin and other front office personnel agreed on a number of lineup changes, the most important of which made an outfielder of former all-star catcher Thurman Munson and for the time being, turned slugger Reggie Jackson into a part-time designated hitter.

Rookie Mike Heath was installed as the regular catcher and Gary Thomson, acquired from Oakland last month, was given a shot as a full-time outfielder rather than a platoon player.

Recurring Injury

The Yankees' string of injuries also continued when pitcher Don Gullett showed up with a recurrence of the shoulder ailment that prevented him from pitching until June 4.

"Gullett came here today and couldn't move his arm," Martin said of the left-hander, 4-2, who was knocked out in the first inning against Milwaukee on Sunday. "He said it didn't bother him in Milwaukee but he said his shoulder suddenly stiffened up on him. The doctor will see him but he's got to wait until the pain goes away before he can even give it a good test."

Earlier in the week, shortstop Bucky Dent became the ninth player this season to go on the disabled list. Dent has been bothered by a pulled hamstring since early June and Martin said that the leg is "worse than before."

Before addressing the players, Steinbrenner met with Martin, Yankee President Al Rosen and General Manager Cedric Tallis to discuss the lineup changes.

"There are going to be some changes made," Steinbrenner said.

Munson Becomes Outfielder

"A sense of discipline will be brought about and strengthened and the rules will be enforced with no exceptions."

Steinbrenner refused to elaborate except to cite several instances when players missed the team bus and a couple showed up late for a team plane.

"Team discipline is not something you can turn on and off like a faucet," he said. "The rules being enforced without exception — that's the biggest point. It all comes down to one thing — you want to do right by all the players but now the Yankees are the most important thing. The only thing that counts with me is New York and the team. Individuals will just have to understand."

The world champion Yankees are in third place in the American League East, 11½ games behind first-place Boston.

Steinbrenner insisted that he was "not pushing the panic button" and not giving up on the Yankees' chances of winning their division.

'Not Giving Up'

"I am absolutely not giving up," he said. "Nobody is giving up on this year. We're going to make a



NOTHING TO IT — Paul Wellens, 26, of Belgium makes it look easy as he coasts to victory in the 13th stage of the Tour de France from Figeac to Super-Bresse. He came in a minute ahead of Michel Laurent of France. The leader's yellow jersey was retained by Joseph Bruyere of Belgium.

run at the Red Sox. I'll tell you that, and we're making certain moves which I think are necessary and are going to close the gap. I'm not cure-all and I am not saying we'll change it around 180 degrees overnight. But we're going to try it this way."

"I told the players I expect them to accept whatever role they are given without griping. I don't want any griping. I don't want any running to the manager because someone's not playing. I want them to give 110 percent and if they choose not to, I'll try to accommodate them and send them elsewhere. If a guy's on the bench, I want 100 percent. That wasn't a threat, merely a statement. I didn't threaten them, I didn't bowl them out."

Steinbrenner called his session with Martin, "the best meeting I've ever had with Billy."

Martin Had Veto

"It could have been a tough meeting," he said. "There was no condemnation of Billy and if he had said no to any of those things, they would not have been done."

Martin said that he went along with the lineup changes willingly. "I had a choice," he said. "I listened to the proposal. It sounded reasonable and I am willing to try it."

Munson, who has batted over .300 and driven in more than 100 runs in each of the past three seasons, has been catching all season with a painful cyst on his knee.

"It's not a serious thing, just bothersome," Steinbrenner said. "It bothers him every time he squats. If he gets the job done, you may be looking at the next all-star outfielder."

Munson was in rightfield for today's game with the Chicago White Sox.

Berenson Quits As NHL Player, Will Help Coach

ST. LOUIS, July 13 (AP) — Red Berenson, the veteran St. Louis center who in 1962 became the first collegiate star to move right into the National Hockey League, announced his retirement today to become a Blues assistant coach.

Berenson, who played for four NHL teams, will join coach Barclay Plager behind the St. Louis bench. "I felt that they couldn't build a hockey team around 39-year-old players," said Berenson, who will reach his age Dec. 8. "I'm looking forward to starting with I guess, what they call a 9-5 job."

First signed by Montreal, Berenson played parts of five seasons for the Canadiens and was later traded to the New York Rangers. He became the NHL's first expansion superstar when traded to the Blues along with Plager in November, 1967, and steered St. Louis into the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Berenson was traded by the Blues to the Detroit Red Wings in 1971, but returned to St. Louis three and a half years later in another trade.

Among 261 goals he scored in 987 NHL games were a record-setting six against the Philadelphia Flyers on Nov. 7, 1968. He marked his 500th game as a member of the Blues last February by scoring three goals for the fifth time in his career.

An alumnus of the University of Michigan, Berenson served as a St. Louis playing assistant in 1976-77 and was the Blues' captain this past year.

Fencers Gather

HAMBURG, July 13 (Reuters) — About 650 competitors from 36 countries will take part in the world fencing championships, which open here today.

CFL Results

Tuesday's Games
Ottawa 17, Montreal 10
British Columbia 26, Winnipeg 14

Wednesday's Games
Toronto 34, Hamilton 22
Calgary at Edmonton, postponed

Affirmed's Owners Resist Commercial Exploitation

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — Around the race track, it has been said that nothing brings out the worst in people as rapidly as their first really good horse. When the horse they own happens to become a Triple Crown winner, the temptation to make hay while the sun shines can be irresistible. There are rights to be sold, endorsements to be arranged, T-shirts and other products to be marketed. Yet no such commercialism has touched Affirmed, the golden 3-year-old colt owned by Lou Wolfson.

A month after becoming racing's 11th Triple Crown champion, Affirmed has not lent his name to the sale of a single T-shirt. No public relations firm, on Madison Avenue or anywhere else, has been hired to handle his business opportunities. Until the other day, when he worked a leisurely three-eighths of a mile, the world's most valuable race horse had done nothing except

rest since the Belmont Stakes on June 10.

"Nothing has been said," Mrs. Wolfson, the former Patrice Jacobs, was saying at Belmont Park. "There are no endorsements. Hopefully, there won't be any. He won't be promoting anything except horse racing itself."

Having a great horse in their barn is nothing new for either Wolfson, the controversial 66-year-old former Wall Street maverick or his 40-year-old wife, Mrs. Wolfson's father, the late Hirsch Jacobs, saddled more winners than any other trainer and also bred a number of champions. Wolfson, who entered racing in 1958 and became its top money-winning owner 12 years later, holds the distinction of breeding the first Florida-foaled horse of the year (Roman Brother) and the first Florida-foaled Triple Crown winner (Affirmed).

With 30 horses at Belmont, 20 at Hollywood Park and 225 more on

farms in Florida, New York and Kentucky, hardly a day goes by without the flaming ink and black silks of Harbor View Farm being paraded to the post for another race. And if Wolfson has leaped in the past to regard money as a way of "keeping score, the commodity apparently has lost some of its sensuous appeal for him. "I never count my money anymore," said the tanned, blue-eyed financier, whose conviction for selling unregistered stock led to a nine-month jail term in 1969. "As long as I have enough money to do just about anything I want to do, it doesn't mean that much."

Syndication Delayed

For example, Wolfson says he refused to send Affirmed to California for the Swaps Stakes on July 2, despite promises of a \$300,000 purse, "because we're not going to turn this horse just for money." And he said he turned down offers "far in excess" of \$12 million to have

the colt syndicated now as a breeding stallion.

"He won't be syndicated until next year," Wolfson said, "because we want to race him as a 4-year-old. That means his value probably will go down a little, but that doesn't bother us in the least. All it amounts to is money. The pleasure he's going to give us and the racing public is worth the risk."

Affirmed, the youngest horse ever to earn more than \$1 million, has a record of 14 firsts and two seconds in 16 starts. He has never lost to any rival except Alydar, the colt who finished second to him each time in the Triple Crown series of Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont. Their next confrontation is expected to take place in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on Aug. 19. Next winter, according to Wolfson, Affirmed will go to California with his trainer, Laz Barrera, and compete at Santa Anita.

"We might get as much as \$5 million more by syndication him now," Wolfson said, "but \$3 million isn't going to make that much difference in the way we live."

Affirmed's owner, once known on Wall Street as the "old proxy warrior" and the "father of the modern conglomerate," still serves as a consultant to several large corporations.

Spring Holdout Signs Astro Pact

HOUSTON, July 13 (AP) — Houston Astros pitcher Tom Dixon, one of a group of young pitchers who criticized Astros' contract offers during spring training, has signed his 1978 contract, the team announced today. The terms were not announced.

The 23-year-old right-hander has a 4-5 record and 2.67 earned run average for his first full season in the major leagues.

Joe Sambito and Bo McLaughlin, who complained during spring training that the Astros were not offering them enough, remain unsigned.

Former Aeros' Coach Signs With Whalers

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 (AP) — Bill Dineen, the former coach of the defunct Houston Aeros, today was named head coach of the New England Whalers of the World Hockey Association.

Dineen coached the Aeros from 1972 until the team was disbanded last week. He will succeed Harry Neale, who resigned in May to take over as head coach of the National Hockey League's Vancouver Canucks.

Protest by Gliders

CHATEAUROUX, France, July 13 (Reuters) — The world gliding championships open here on Sunday with Eastern European teams and Finland boycotting the event to protest the participation of South Africa.

porations. But horse racing occupies much of his time. The Wolfson recently sold their apartment in Beverly Hills, Calif., but they maintain homes in Old Westbury, L.I., and Bal Harbour, Fla. And they have already rented a house upstate in Saratoga Springs for next month's race meeting there.

Beyond the pastoral world of racing, though, Wolfson continues to wage a complicated legal battle in which he hopes to prove that his criminal conviction resulted from "people in high places" conspiring to frame him. He has three separate lawsuits going, one of them for \$50 million, and he says the Freedom of Information Act has given him access to files he contends will provide evidence previously lacking for a defense.

"Do you think I'm foolish enough to sue if I've got any skeletons in my closet?" asked Wolfson, putting his side of the controversy "in the public domain."

"The lawsuit is not about the unregistered stock, and all they got was a slap on the wrist for a technical violation of Securities and Exchange Commission rules. Mine was the only case where it was treated as a criminal offense. Why? Because I made the mistake of saying Wall Street had more crooks, proportionately, than any other place and because I said the insiders manipulate the market the way they want."

He turned to his wife. "Do you think I was framed? Do you think I did anything criminally wrong?"

"Dear, don't even ask me that question," Mrs. Wolfson answered. "You know how I've followed this case. But it's a legal matter that can't be simplified. Let's talk about Affirmed."

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts
Eastern Division						
Columbus	18	4	67	26	49	157
Washington	13	10	42	25	29	117
Toronto	11	10	40	33	32	98
Recherster	10	13	32	35	32	92
Central Division						
Minnesota	12	10	38	34	38	110
Dallas	12	10	34	31	35	107
Tulsa	12	11	38	40	25	107
Calgary	4	18	28	52	25	61
Western Division						
Portland	17	6	59	24	34	128
Vancouver	14	8	38	22	35	121
Seattle	11	12	31	32	32	94
Los Angeles	8	14	28	41	26	74
American Conference						
San Jose	13	7	49	28	38	128
New England	13	7	49	28	38	122
Tampa Bay	14	10	47	38	43	122
Fort Lauderdale	13	10	39	40	34	114
Philadelphia	8	15	26	44	26	74
Central Division						
Detroit	14	9	42	27	39	125
Houston	9	14	31	41	32	92
Chicago	7	16	28	49	23	72
Memphis	7	15	31	44	29	71
Western Division						
San Diego	13	10	44	42	40	118
California	11	12	39	37	37	92
Oakland	11	12	38	37	37	92
San Jose	5	17	24	49	25	59

Transactions

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE ORIOLES — Placed Nelson Briles, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list, re-injunctive to July 6.

FOOTBALL
MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB — Signed rookies Pete Pellerone, center; Keith Wright, wide receiver; Al Phipps, center; Jon Kramer, offensive tackle. Signed free agents Ed Johnson, defensive end, and James Wilkerson, kicker.

NEW YORK GIANTS — Signed Gordon Groves, offensive tackle, to a multi-year contract. Signed fifth-round draft choice Brian Debo.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS — Signed Andy Beamon, safety, to a series of contracts covering his services through the 1980 season.

CALGARY STAMPEDERS — Activated Kelvin Kirk and Vic Annon, wide receivers. Released Rick Kowin, tight end, and placed Anthony Dickson, linebacker, on the injured list.

SOCCER
North American Soccer League
DETROIT EXPRESS — Said Steve Eorle, forward, to the Tulsa Roughnecks for an undisclosed amount of cash.

Iranians Said to Seek NFL Rams

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP) — A group of Iranian businessmen have offered to buy the Los Angeles Rams for a reported \$50 million, but owner Carroll Rosenbloom says he will not sell the Rams "at any price."

"There is no price on them," Rosenbloom said yesterday. "I enjoy them. I wouldn't sell them."

Jack Heller, a Beverly Hills real estate investment broker who represents the potential buyers, said that although Rosenbloom has not made himself available for negotiations he still had hope his group could buy the National Football League club.

A source said that the offered price was \$50 million. Heller would not confirm that figure, but said,

"My clients certainly have the capacity to pay that kind of money."

Heller said that his clients wanted Rosenbloom to stay on president of the Rams, with full authority in running the club. He said that the offer had nothing to do with Rosenbloom's reported plans to move the Rams out of the Los Angeles Coliseum to Anaheim Stadium 40 miles away.

Asked why his group would want to invest in a football team rather than buying a bank or property, Heller said, "They already own banks and property."

When told of Rosenbloom's reaction, Heller said that his group would continue efforts to buy the team.

Teen Wonder Ready to Assault WHA

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — With much fear he asked if it was safe to walk the streets of New York. The joke was that Wayne Gretzky, now 17 years old, has been thwarting assaults since he began outclassing the big boys as a 5-year-old all-star player on a hockey team for 11 years.

Now the slight center is skipping three years of junior hockey to join the Indianapolis Racers of the World Hockey Association with a seven-year contract worth \$1.75 million.

"All the way up, everybody said I'd get killed," Gretzky said of his accelerated ascent through the Canadian amateur system. "Now they say I'm gonna get killed next year in the pros. But I find as I go higher in the leagues it's tougher but less dirty. There's more respect for each other."

Change of Role

At its annual meeting, the WHA approved a rule change that will allow the underage Gretzky to play. When the National Hockey League established a universal 20-year-old draft in 1963 it also made a gentlemen's agreement with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association not to draft underage players, and for the most part the WHA went along with the arrangement.

But the agreement was breached in 1974 by both leagues and since then by the WHA in seven cases before Gretzky.

Ken Linseman, who as an 18-year-old played last season for the Birmingham Bulls, provided impetus for the rule change when he won an injunction a year ago to keep the WHA from preventing him from playing.

The eight-team WHA includes on its rosters North America's youngest professional player and its oldest, 50-year-old Gordie Howe of the New England Whalers. "I met Gordie Howe when I was 10 years old," said Gretzky. "We spoke at the same banquet."

Controversy in Canada

Known as "The Great Gretzky" by the Canadian public that has followed his startling career, Gretzky has sparked some controversy with his latest graduation because of his obvious physical immaturity.

"I'm 164 or 165, 5-11," he said, half smiling. "I measure it every day. I'm still growing."

His talent does not lie in strength, size or speed but in his handling of the puck and in an extraordi-

7-Year Contract at 17

nary sense of the game's patterns and options

